FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 NOVEMBER 1984

Reaction to Reagan Victory

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad congratulated Ronald Reagan on his reelection as U.S. President in a cable broadcast by Damascus radio. The Syrian leader expressed the hope that Syrian-U.S relations will develop to the mutual benefit of both sides on the basis of an "objective understanding of the outstanding issues" in the Middle East. Saudi King Fahd and Jordanian King Husayn likewise congratulated Reagan in cables reported by Riyadh television and Amman radio respectively. Husayn's cable urged the United States to "bolster the ethical stands which U.S. leaders have always preserved." In Cairo, Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali welcomed Reagan's reelection, saying it should prompt the United States to continue efforts for a peaceful settlement in cooperation with all parties in the Middle East, according to MENA.

Lebanon

Negotiations — The Israeli-Lebanese military talks began in Al-Naqurah early on 8 November, Jerusalem radio reported. The Israeli side is headed by Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a, the radio said, while the chairman of the Lebanese delegation is Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj, Beirut radio noted. The Lebanese Cabinet had earlier approved the principle of negotiations with Israel during a meeting attended by all ministers except Walid Junblatt, according to Beirut radio. Prime Minister Rashid Karami expressed the hope that the talks will be concluded "as soon as possible" in remarks broadcast by the radio after the Cabinet meeting. Meanwhile, President Amin al-Jumayyil discussed the Lebanese situation in a telephone conversation with Syrian President al-Asad, Damascus radio reported.

Israel

The defense budget will be cut by $80 million this year, affecting operations, training, reserve duty, and manpower, Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i announced in a "dreary forecast" to the Knesset Finance Committee, cited by the radio, that he will shortly submit a plan for a $500 million budget cut, largely in the spheres of welfare and security.

In a separate development, the Higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem decided to hold a general strike in the occupied territories on 10 November to protest Israeli "violations" against mosques in Jerusalem and Hebron, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio disclosed.

PLO

All PNC members will be invited to attend the meeting that is to be held in Amman according to a Palestinian official in Doha, WAKH reported. Another PLO source, cited by Radio Monte Carlo, disclosed that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other Palestinian leaders close to him have decided to convene the Amman PNC session at the end of November or beginning of December.

As for reports of the death of Palestinian extremist Sabri al-Banna, a "source close to the family" cited by AFP said that he died in Baghdad around 20 October and was buried in Iraq.

Iran-Iraq War

Commenting on Western media reports on Iraq's nuclear capability and its increasing stock of poison gas and chemical weapons, Tehran radio claimed that this new stage of "psychological warfare" is meant to pressure Iran to reconsider its stand on ending the Gulf war. Referring to the possibility of Iraq's using chemical weapons, the commentary asserted that Iran has the capability "to reciprocate in the same manner if it is obliged to do so."

DRA

A Kabul radio commentary castigated the U.S. Congress for approving "butcher" Reagan's proposal to supply missiles to the "counterrevolutionaries," who recently inflicted "major loss of life and property" in a rocket attack against the old city of Kabul.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Source Close to Family' Confirms Al-Banna Dead
NC071413 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Amman, Nov 7 (AFP) — Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna), the Palestinian extremist whose group was held responsible for a series of terrorist attacks on moderate Palestinians, died in Baghdad around October 20, after earlier paralysis, a source close to the family said today.

Abu Nidal, 44, who like his family was a Jordanian national, had been completely paralysed for more than six months, the source told Agence France-Presse here, without being able to say what had caused the paralysis. Burial took place in Iraq, in the presence of his family, the source added.

(According to informed Arab sources in London, he had suffered from heart disease for some time, and had lost control of his group, the Fatah Revolutionary Council, about two years ago.)

DFLP Denounces Reagan's Reelection
JN071625 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has announced that President Reagan's election to a second term in the White House only means the continuation of hostile U.S. policy on the Middle East and world levels. The DFLP stressed the need to confront the U.S. schemes by consolidating the alliance between Syria and the PLO and by calling for the convocation of the PNC as soon as possible.

'Arafat Cables Chernenko on USSR Anniversary
JN071713 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko on the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution. Abu 'Ammar expressed the PLO's appreciation for Soviet proposals on solving the Palestine question. Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar also praised the great achievements made under the October Revolution. This revolution, he said, has exposed the plot of preventing the progress of the Arab nation — the plot represented by the Sykes-Picot Agreement.

Abu 'Ammar highly commended the USSR's stands in support of the PLO and its just struggle as well as its legitimacy and the strengthening of its unity against the imperialist plot to strike at the Palestinian revolution and disrupt PLO institutions, especially the PNC.

Palestinian Spokesman on Plot Against 'Arafat
JN081105 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 8 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] A Palestinian spokesman in Tunis has announced that during the late Mrs Gandhi's funeral the Indian security authorities discovered a plot to assassinate PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and a number of leaders participating in the funeral of the Indian leader. 'Arafat cut short his visit to India and returned to Tunis.

QNA: PLO Official Says PNC To Be Held in Jordan
GF071640 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1420 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Doha, 7 Nov (WAKH) — A Palestinian official has reported here that the next meeting of the PNC will be held in Jordan. He pointed out that a senior Palestinian delegation is currently visiting Amman to discuss coordination with the Jordanian Government in this regard.

Yasin al-Sharif, the PLO representative in Doha, told QNA that all PNC members will be invited to attend the meeting without exception. He expressed his hope and the desire of the Palestinian leadership that everyone will participate in this meeting and that it will favor the national interest above all else.

Yasin al-Sharif, a PNC member, reported that invitations were made for the convocation of the Fatah Revolutionary Council tomorrow, Thursday, in Tunis. He added that PNC members who are currently in Tunis and members of the Palestinian popular unions will meet with Fatah Central Committee members in order to discuss the latest developments pertaining to the dialogue that took place recently in Algiers between Fatah and members of the National Alliance in the presence of representatives from Algeria and the PDRY.

The Palestinian official expressed his regret that some of the Palestinian factions still adhere to their position to boycott the meeting and to reach an understanding unless it is based on dislodging Yasir 'Arafat.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT on Amman Venue
PM071451 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Nov 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Fatah Decides to Convene PNC in Amman"]

[Text] London — Amman — At the end of its intensive 2-day meetings in Tunisia the Fatah Central Committee has decided to invite the PNC to meet in the Jordanian capital, Amman. It has sent a delegation to Jordan to discuss the necessary arrangements with the Jordanian Government, but the decision will not be made public for at least 1 week.

Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan has stated that the date and venue of the PNC session will be announced within a week. He emphasized that Fatah's leadership responsibility in the PLO dictates that it must respond to the persistent demands of the Palestinian people and the PNC members that the PNC session be held before the end of this current month at the very latest.

The Palestinian delegation is led by Deputy Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) and includes Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid (Abu al-Hawl), who is the official in charge of the movement's security affairs, and Fatah Central Commit-

tee member and Envoy to Saudi Arabia Rafiq al-Natshah (Abu Shakir).

The decision came after the failure of the latest round of dialogue held in Algeria between Fatah and the members of the quadripartite Democratic Alliance. The aim of that round was to persuade these organizations to implement the provisions of the Aden-Algiers agreement on participation in the PNC meeting.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the decision to hold the PNC session in Amman was made when the Algerian Government asked PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to be patient and to give the efforts aimed at Palestinian-Syrian mediation more time so that the PNC could convene in an atmosphere of Palestinian national unity with the participation of all the Palestinian organizations including the members of the Palestinian National Alliance based in Damascus. 'Arafat, who was in Algeria to attend the celebrations marking the anniversary of the Algerian revolution, interpreted the Algerian request as an indirect refusal to host the PNC if Fatah moved unilaterally to hold a PNC session. The Jordanian Government had agreed in principle to host the PNC session if it became impossible to hold it any other Arab country.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned from PLO sources that the departments in charge of extending invitations to the PNC members and observers have already begun their work and are making arrangements.It has also been learned that Fatah's Revolutionary Council, which is the second authority after the Central Council, will be summoned to meet Thursday [8 November] in Tunis to discuss preparations and agenda.

General Strike Called for West Bank, Gaza

JN071745 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1558 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Brothers, the Higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem has decided that a general strike will be declared in Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza sector, and the rest of the occupied territory on Saturday, 10 November, in protest against Israeli violations of the sanctity of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and the Al-Ibrahim Mosque in Hebron. The council, which is headed by His Eminence Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-'Alami, also called on the Islamic world to participate in this strike.

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon

JN071841 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese national resistance men today attacked a Zionist military patrol on the Maghdushah-Sidon road in occupied southern Lebanon. During this attack, which was carried out with automatic weapons and rockets, a Zionist military truck was completely destroyed, another vehicle was damaged, and several Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the attack, but did not disclose the losses. As usual, he said that his forces immediately mounted a large-scale search operation and detained many Palestinians and Lebanese.

The Palestinian and Lebanese resistance men also carried out the death sentence against agent Mahmud Tabajah, who is responsible for the so-called national guard established and financed by the Zionist invasion forces. Reports from the south said resistance men yesterday attacked the car of this agent with automatic weapons near the town of (Gassab Tadmin) in occupied southern Lebanon. The attack resulted in the death of the agent and two of his aides. The reports added that large units of the Zionist invasion forces and elements of the agent militias immediately surrounded the area, mounted a large-scale search campaign, and detained a large number of citizens on pretext of their being connected with the resistance men, who in fact returned safely to their bases.

Tunis Arabs Expect Summit Postponement

GF071054 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tunis, 7 Nov (WAKH) — Arab diplomatic circles in Tunis expect that an announcement will be made on the postponement of the 13th Arab summit conference which was supposed to be held in Riyadh toward the end of November. These circles attribute the postponement to recent developments in the Arab arena which did not reduce Arab differences, but instead diminished the chances of convening the summit under the present circumstances. Convening the Gulf summit conference in Kuwait on 27 November will also prevent the convening of the Arab summit at the specified time.

One of the most important differences and contradictions which several Arab parties wish to settle prior to convening the Arab summit is Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt and the existing division among the ranks of the Palestinian revolution. However, some states and the PLO have said that the convening of the Arab summit as scheduled is necessary in order to tackle Arab differences and rebuild Arab ranks. Thus far many parties have met this call with reservation.

The circles also expect that the postponement announcement will be made after the upcoming visit to some Arab capitals by the Arab League's secretary general. The secretary general announced in Riyadh about 3 months ago, after a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that the 13th Arab summit was to be held toward the end of November and that it was to be preceded by a preparatory Arab foreign ministers' conference that should have been held in the second half of October. This meeting has not yet been held.

Saudi Oil Minister Views Oil Market Situation

PM061425 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 27 Oct 84 p 8

[Morten Woldsdal report: "Yamani Given No Promises by Norwegian Authorities"]

[Text] Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani was given no promises yesterday by the Norwegian authorities that Norway will either increase the price of its oil or reduce North Sea oil production. However, Norwegian Oil and Energy Minister Kaare Kristiansen assured his Saudi counterpart that Norwegian oil production in 1985 will not be more than in 1984.

Yesterday Yamani had meetings with Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, Foreign Minister Svenn Stray, and Oil and Energy Minister Kaare Kristiansen. At a press conference after the meetings Saudi Arabia's powerful petroleum minister said that there is no oil price war on the market at the moment. "There could have been a war," he said, "but it has been averted."

Yamani expressed great confidence that OPEC's ministerial meeting in Geneva Monday [29 October] will reach agreement on steps which will bring oil prices up again to the level they were at before last week's price reductions. According to Yamani there is no danger that oil prices will fall.

Yamani said he will be proposing a reduction in OPEC's total production at Monday's ministerial meeting in Geneva. He was unwilling to say how large this reduction would be, but stressed that it is important for OPEC not to overreact by reducing production to below the fixed "ceiling" of 17.5 million metric tons per day.

He said that several OPEC countries want to hit the market hard and really start a shock effect by drastically reducing production. However, Yamani favors a more moderate approach. He takes the view that such overreaction would only lead to panic on the market, because there would be a large oil shortfall which would force up prices.

The Saudi petroleum minister said that Mexico and Egypt — which are not members of OPEC — have stated they are willing to reduce their oil production in order to reestablish the stability of the market. He reiterated his belief that Nigeria will shortly increase its oil prices again. "Nigeria is dependent on every dollar it can earn for its oil. That is why the country will increase its prices again," Yamani said.

He described yesterday's meetings with Willoch, Stray and Kristiansen as very useful, constructive, and friendly. Yamani said that the meetings gave him an opportunity to explain OPEC's view of the market situation and of the future. "The meetings have also helped to clear up a few obvious misunderstandings about the Norwegian price reduction," Yamani said. He said that both he and the other OPEC ministers believed — and some still believe — that the price reduction was a purely political act by the Norwegian Government. Yamani said that he has been convinced that this is not the case and that, hopefully, he will be able to clear up the misunderstanding among the other OPEC ministers next week. Nevertheless, he was critical of the Norwegian price reduction.

After his meeting with Yamani, Prime Minister Kaare Willoch said yesterday that Norway has no desire to act as price-leader in developments on the international oil market. Oil and Energy Minister Kaare Kristiansen followed this by saying that Norway accounts for 1 percent of the world's total oil production and that it is therefore impossible for the country to be a price-setter. Shaykh Yamani did not agree that Norway was not the price-setter in the situation which arose last week. He said that even though Norway had not wanted to set prices, that was what the country nevertheless had done.

After yesterday's meetings Yamani said he had brought no advice with him for the Norwegian Government. Nor had he asked Norway to raise its prices again or to reduce its oil production. Kaare Kristiansen also made it clear that he had given Yamani no promises of price increases or production cuts.

Saudi Arabia's petroleum minister stressed most firmly that it is in the interests of both Norway and OPEC that there should be stability in the oil price market so that unnecessary fluctuations are avoided. However, there is no suggestion of firmer ties between Norway and OPEC after the events of the last few days. "Norway is not a developing country like the OPEC countries. Norway is also a member of the IEA, and there is no use in standing with a foot in each camp." This was Yamani's reason for not extending any invitations to Norway to attend future OPEC meetings as an observer."But we have reviewed our contact routines and we hope that misunderstandings similar to the one we have just experienced will be avoided in the future," Kare Kristiansen said.

BAHRAIN

Amir Greets Chernenko on October Revolution

GF071718 Manama Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has sent a congratulatory cable to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the anniversary of the October Revolution.

KUWAIT

Interior Ministry Denies Closing Borders

GF071023 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Nov (QNA) — The Kuwaiti Interior Ministry has denied yesterday's reports that Kuwait's land, sea, and air borders were to be closed for 5 days during the fifth GCC summit conference to be convened at the end of this month. Major General Yusuf al-Khurafi, Kuwaiti Interior Ministry under secretary, said in a statement published in today's issue of the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* that Kuwait's borders will be closed for only one-half hour during the arrival of the planes carrying GCC leaders to Kuwait.

QATAR

Amir, Heir Apparent Greet Chernenko on National Day

GF071546 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Doha, 7 Nov (QNA) — Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has sent a congratulatory cable to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of his country's national day. Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister, also sent a similar congratulatory cable to the Soviet leader.

Briefs

Outgoing Chilean Envoy — Doha, 6 Nov (QNA) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Miguel Jacob at the conclusion of his assignment as nonresident ambassador of Chile to Qatar. [Excerpt] [*Doha QNA in Arabic 1135 GMT 6 Nov 84 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Congratulates Reagan on Reelection

GF071908 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

["Text" of congratulatory cable sent by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his reelection — date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency President Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, Washington.

Your Excellency, I am delighted — on your reelection as President of the United States of America — to congratulate you for this confidence bestowed on you by the friendly American people. The people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia share with them in expressing sincerest congratulations and cordial feelings accompanied by best wishes and the most profound heartfelt greetings. We wish you personally good health and happiness. We also wish the friendly American people continuous progress and prosperity.

On this occasion in which you assume the leadership of the great American nation, I sincerely hope that the whole world will attain its aspirations for security, stability, and prosperity. I am sure that many of the peace-loving peoples are looking forward to the role of your friendly country and to your sagacious leadership in attaining justice and ensuring international security and stability.

[Signed] Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

King Fahd Sends Chernenko Anniversary Message

LD071325 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a cable of congratulations to His Excellency President Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of the USSR's national day. In his cable the king, on behalf of the people and government of the Kingdom and himself personally, expressed heartiest congratulations, wishing President Chernenko good health and happiness and the people of the Soviet Union continued progress.

Newspapers Comment on Reagan's Reelection

GF080550 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 8 Nov 84

[From the press review program]

[Text] The newspapers *'UKAZ*, *AL-RIYAD*, and *AL-JAZIRAH* today commented on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's victory in the U.S. presidential election. *'UKAZ* in its editorial calls on the U.S. President to adopt just stands on the Middle East question, the Afghan problem, and the Palestinian problem which is considered the core of conflict in the region. *'UKAZ* also calls on the U.S. President to work toward ending the Iraqi-Iranian war and to achieve balance and stability in the world. It states that the cooperation of the United States with the efforts of the developing world and its economic organizations is necessary and required.

AL-RIYAD says: There is no doubt that during his previous term Reagan achieved for his country and for his allies a respected image and a deterrent force, and this is what most U.S. policy analysts agree upon. A superpower's criticism of a firm personality like Reagan is what made the Soviet Union choose weak U.S. points and exploit them during the past years. On the

level of internal policy, President Reagan led an enormous economic battle which made the dollar the master of the international market. For this reason, military and economic power were the two factors which guaranteed his success in the new election and his emergence as a historic personality. As for the Arab world, there may not be anything new and it is unlikely that major alterations in U.S. policy will be made even if Reagan won an overwhelming election similar to President Eisenhower's election — which means that he was not in need of Jewish votes. However, as regards U.S. Middle East policy,facts indicate that Reagan is pursuing the same means and objectives of those who preceded him in presiding over America, which means absolute support for all of Israel's opinions and attitudes. Toward the conclusion of its editorial, *AL-RIYAD* expresses hope that the image and the course of future U.S. policy will improve.

The newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* stresses that Reagan's reelection to another 4-year presidential term stirs a strong Arab and international hope that the question of peace in the Middle East — which is of prime importance to us — will receive the attention and care it deserves in the calculations of a president who is more capable to formulate and make worldwide decisions dealing with the world's problems and crises.

Reagan Second-Term Foreign Policy Moves Assessed

LD071515 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Nov 84

["Analysis" by Ibrahim Sa'd al-Hunayif]

[Excerpts] Ronald Reagan has been reelected President of the United States. Observers say that the result of the election will greatly effect on the development of the American political process and system and its domestic and foreign policy. President Reagan's new administration will lean toward taking initiatives in foreign policy, especially regarding relations with the Soviet Union and international issues such as the problems of the Middle East, Central America, and southern Africa.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, political observers believe that President Reagan's administration will be taking steps to assist the parties in reaching a military agreement between Lebanon and the Israeli entity, breaking down the current deadlock and resulting in the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon. However, the administration may wait until after the President's inaugural ceremony in January before actually taking part in the efforts being made to reach an agreement on Lebanon. U.S. Administratiton officials hope that by then the stances of the parties will have drawn closer together to a point justifying direct U.S. mediation. Observers consider that the Reagan administration in the coming period will be more cautious in order to preserve U.S. prestige and to protect its dignity from the recent setbacks its policy suffered in the region. [as heard]

U.S. political circles believe President Reagan will begin reviving and reactivating his peace initiatives and move them from concentration on Lebanon to the problem of the West Bank and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In this coming period the Arab people think it important for the United States to take an objective and comprehensive view of its role in the Middle East and deal with this issue on the basis of the fact that the United States is major power interested in working to achieve stability in this world.

Iraqi Oil Minister Arrives for Visit

LD071613 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Medina, 7 Nov (SPA) — The Iraqi minister of oil, Qasim Ahmad Taqi, this afternoon arrived in Medina for a visit to the Kingdom. On his arrival he was met by Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, and the Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom, 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

Received by King

LD072059 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1517 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Medina, 7 Nov (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi, who conveyed a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to his majesty. The meeting was attended by Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani and Iraqi Ambassador to the Kingdom 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD080039 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1805 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Al-Madinah Al-Munawarah, 7 Nov (SPA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left here this evening after a visit to the Kingdom during which he handed a message from His Excellency President Saddam Husayn to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani and Iraqi Ambassador to the Kingdom 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

UAE

Heir Apparent on Need for 'Strong' Air Defense

GF062022 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 6 Nov (WAKH) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, has announced that the UAE is now modernizing and developing its air defense and is working to establish a strong network to protect vital targets and installations in the country.

This came in a speech delivered by his highness on the occasion of Air Defense Day during a ceremony marking the delivery of a flag to one of the air defense units. His highness said: The rapid progress in air forces in recent years, in addition to continuous progress in the air attack means, force us to develop our air defense so that it can carry out the tasks assigned and ensure control over our airspace and territories.

His highness concluded his speech by saying: While the UAE is striving to build up its Armed Forces and to develop the various formations, it does not do so for purposes of aggression, but for defending its achievements and gains within the framework of the GCC strategy and the national Arab security in general. Thanks to God we maintain cordial relations with all our neighbors and friends that are based on mutual respect, good neighborliness, and noninterference in the affairs of others.

YAR

President Congratulates Reagan on Reelection

GF072028 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Congratulatory cable sent by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his reelection — date not given]

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has sent a congratulatory cable to the U.S. President. The message reads in part:

His Excellency President Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, Washington.

I am delighted to seize the opportunity of your reelection as President of the United States to convey to Your Excellency my warmest congratulations on the dear confidence which the American people have bestowed to you. I also wish Your Excellency success and good luck in shouldering the duties authorized to you. We look forward with confidence hoping that your election will help attain a just peace in the Middle East and ensure the bases of international peace. I wish Your Excellency good health and happiness. I also hope the good relations between our two friendly countries will further develop in order to attain mutual interests based on mutual respect. Your Excellency, accept my loftiest respect.

[Signed] Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the People's Congress.

Vice President Receives Soviet Ambassador

GF071832 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president of the republic, chairman of the People's Constituent Council, and member of the Standing Committee, today received the Soviet ambassador in Sanaa and discussed with him the friendly relations between the two countries and the means to strengthen them.

Prime Minister Meets With Yasir 'Arafat

GF071930 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, this evening met with Brother Struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. During the meeting, relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions were discussed. The meeting was attended by Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in Sanaa.

Prime Minister Welcomes Reagan's Reelection
JN071526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has expressed the Egyptian Government's appreciation for the role U.S. President Ronald Reagan played and is playing for the sake of bolstering relations between Egypt and the United States. Kamal Hasan 'Ali welcomed President Reagan's victory in the U.S. presidential election and said: President Reagan's reelection should prompt the United States to continue efforts for a peaceful settlement in cooperation with all parties in the Middle East.

Ghali Urges Active U.S. Role in Middle East
JN071439 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1318 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that the United States can once again play the role of full partner in the peace process in the Middle East through a clear diplomatic move that takes into consideration all the parties concerned in the region. Dr Ghali also affirmed that the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations is one of the factors that will help maintain peace in the Middle East.

In statements broadcast over Israeli radio today, Dr Ghali denied reports about the existence of a new Egyptian peace plan, but affirmed that Egypt has a strong desire for a new peace move in the region.

Dr Ghali explained that the main thing is not the framework in which future talks will be conducted, but the achievement of the objective, a just and lasting, comprehensive peace taking into consideration the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

AL-AKHBAR Urges U.S. To Implement Reagan Initiative
NC080700 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 8 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Reagan and the Middle East Crisis," *AL-AKHBAR* today says: Ronald Reagan's winning a second term in the U.S. presidential elections has been received with general satisfaction by Arab diplomatic circles. It is no secret that the political circles in the Arab world hoped for the victory of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The paper explains that during his first term in office, the U.S. President approached the Middle East issue with all its problems. He heard dozens of times from Arab kings and presidents the reasons for the deterioration of the Middle East crisis. He also heard various news on the possibility of solving this problem.

AL-AKHBAR adds: As a result of his continuous study of the Middle East question, Reagan issued his famous initiative, which provides for settling the Middle East question through direct peace negotiations among the conflicting parties in the Middle East. It is no secret that the overwhelming majority of Arab states have accepted the initiative. It can be said that the only applicable initiative in the political arena is the U.S. initiative, known as the Reagan initiative.

AL-AKHBAR says: Israel has rejected this initiative and Walter Mondale, for example, considered it a gross injustice to Israel. The Israeli hawks consider the initiative to be in favor of the Arab side. However, the United States under Reagan's leadership has enough strength, and the means, to restrain the constant Israeli extremism. There is no state in the world which possesses the means that the United States does to exert pressure on Israel.

In conclusion, *AL-AKHBAR* says: The Arab world greatly hopes that during its new term, the U.S. Administration will take more positive steps toward giving momentum to the Middle East peace process. The U.S. interests in this region can be safeguarded by a just peace, not the opposite, as Israel tells every U.S. Administration.

Al-Baz Urges Palestinians To Submit Initiative
NC080818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has emphasized the importance of submitting a Palestinian initiative explaining the Palestinian people's visualization of a solution for the Palestinian problem. He said if such an initiative were to be submitted, other steps would follow and the European states as well as the United States would act to impose a stand on Israel, forcing it to make a move.

In an interview published by *AL-AKHBAR* today, Dr Al-Baz says it is important to submit a Palestinian initiative because the Fes initiative is general in its provisions and because it does not say enough about the peace process and ways of establishing this peace. Moreover, the Fes initiative, he added, has been attacked by some Arab states.

Al-Baz points out that when President Husni Mubarak requested the Palestinian people submit their own initiative, he deemed it appropriate that the Palestinian people, who are primarily concerned with the issue, should present their own initiative to the world.

In his interview with *AL-AKHBAR*, Dr Al-Baz points out that it is important that all parties concerned with the Middle East question should participate in the international conference to be held to discuss this question. He says: Regardless of what has happened after the Camp David accords, necessity dictates the expansion of the scope of the negotiations in two stages. The principal Arab parties, particularly Jordan and the Palestinian people, should be represented in the first stage. He adds that Syria could also be represented unless it decides not to participate in a specific stage. In any event, we wouldn't be able to guarantee that action would be taken to settle the issue in favor of any Arab side.

Al-Baz adds: Syria can reserve for itself the right to act at the time it deems appropriate but without imposing this timing on the Palestinian people.

Al-Baz continues: There would be time after this for other states as well as the United States to carry out their roles.

He adds: Egypt believes that there must be broad international participation in the stage of the issue's final settlement. The Soviet Union must participate and there must be some kind of European presence because the Soviet Union and the main European states will be demanded to guarantee the security arrangements.

Regarding the date for convening the international conference to discuss the Palestinian question, Al-Baz said he believes that no new steps can be taken before the second half of 1985 because the international situation requires good preparation by all sides, particularly the Palestinian side which must crystalize its stand in a specific visualization. Furthermore, he said, the Arab house must be rearranged from inside, the U.S. Administration must have time to settle down, and the Israeli Government must become stabilized and balanced.

In his interview, Dr al-Baz demands the international community, particularly the nonaligned states and the European states concerned with the Gulf war, to act toward ending this war.

Al-Baz discusses Paris' and Bonn's assessment of the Egyptian role in the region during President Husni Mubarak's recent visits. He says: It transpired from the discussions that Europe considers Egypt's role as basic and primary in the region, and in the heart of the Arab world and African states.

Foreign Minister Receives Israeli Ambassador

JN071154 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met with the Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason today. MENA has learned that this meeting took place at the Israeli ambassador's request and that bilateral relations were discussed during the meeting.

President Mubarak Receives Jordan's Abu 'Awdah

JN070856 Cairo EMAN in Arabic 0835 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning Royal Jordanian Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah. Attending the meeting were Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Shahir Bak, charge d'affaires at the Jordanian Embassy in Cairo.

Abu 'Awdah arrived in Cairo earlier today.

'Sea Winds' Maneuvers End; U.S. Naval Units Depart

JN071535 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Alexandria, 7 Nov (MENA) — The Egyptian Armed Forces today concluded their big "Sea Winds" maneuvers, which lasted 3 days and in which several units of the U.S. 6th Fleet participated. The U.S. naval units that participated in the maneuvers left Egyptian territorial waters this afternoon.

An official military spokesman said the maneuvers demonstrated the Egyptian Armed Forces' ability to effectively use different types of weapons against all maritime and air targets and to ensure and protect the mobilization resources of Egyptian naval bases.

The official spokesman said that the final phase of the "Sea Winds" maneuvers, which took place today, was devoted to training forces on the tasks of searching for and detecting hostile submarines. Egyptian naval formations backed by helicopters specializing in antisubmarine operations carried out this exercise.

The spokesman added that Egyptian forces succeeded in their tasks of detecting the hostile submarines in good time and attacking and destroying them. The spokesman said that the final phase of the maneuvers also included artillery exercises by Egyptian naval formations against airborne targets. The formations succeeded in scoring direct hits and shooting down the targets.

The military spokesman said that the second phase of the "Sea Winds" maneuvers ended at dawn today. This phase, he said, consisted of joint exercises by Egyptian air and naval forces following an air attack by Egyptian and U.S. fighters calling for the effective use of artillery and surface-to-surface missiles against hostile maritime targets. He said that the exercises produced positive results. The forces succeeded in scoring direct hits and destroying their targets, confirming the Egyptian naval forces' competence in carrying out their tasks.

The spokesman said that the second phase also included exercises on fleet maneuvers, on supplying fuel to naval units on the high seas, and in intercepting hostile units at night during air attacks with the use of flares.

The spokesman said that, in backing up the naval forces, the Egyptian Air Force attacked hostile maritime targets with live ammunition and also bombed seaborne targets. The spokesman said that early warning (?A-2C) aircraft took part in this phase, managing the planes' combat operations and providing reconnaissance data to the Egyptian naval forces intercepting the hostile units. At the same time, Air Defense elements provided cover for Egyptian naval and air forces while they were carrying out their tasks on the high seas and for the fighters in their places of operations. They also provided advanced warning about hositile air targets so that the Egyptian forces were ready to clash with them.

Speaker Al-Mahjub Meets With President Mubarak

JN071410 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Nov (MENA) — Following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, People's Assembly Speaker Rif'at al-Mahjub said that he had briefed the president on the results of his tour of Jordan and India and his talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and SFRY Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc.

Asked about his talks with the Arab delegations that participated in extending condolences on the death of Indira Gandhi, Al-Mahjub said: During my presence in India, I met with many Arab and non-Arab delegations and held various talks.

He added that the Arab delegations showed good will toward Egypt. They anticipate a joint Arab move. He also said that the delegations expressed their belief that there will never be Arab action in the absence of Egypt.

Asked about the features of the Nonaligned Movement's forthcoming move, Al-Mahjub said: The nonaligned countries' foreign ministers will hold a meeting in August 1985, and there may be a move before that meeting.

Replying to another question about the PNC meeting and whether he dealt with that issue during his visit to Jordan, he said: The possibility of the PNC's meeting in Amman is under discussion. His Majesty King Husayn has no objection to the PNC session convening in Amman.

He added: Efforts are under way to convene the PNC session, and we hope this will take place.

Briefs

Nuclear Agreement With Belgium — Brussels, 8 Nov (MENA) — This morning, Egypt and Belgium signed an agreement on technical cooperation in the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. Dr Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, who is currently on an official visit to Belgium at the head of a joint delegation from the Ministries of Electricity and Foreign Affairs, signed the agreement for Egypt, while Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans signed for Belgium. [Excerpt] [*Cairo MENA in Arabic 0922 GMT 8 Nov 84 NC*]

President Congratulates Reagan on Reelection
GF081208 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Nov 84

["Text" of congratulatory cable sent by President Saddam Husayn to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his reelection — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America.

It is my pleasure to send to Your Excellency good wishes and greetings on the occasion of your reelection as President of the United States. I hope that the new era will provide a good opportunity for establishing positive and fruitful relations between our two countries within the framework of safeguarding a just peace and achieving security in our region and the world. I wish you happiness and success.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of Iraq.

Tariq 'Aziz Confers With Richard Murphy
JN071631 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1618 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, and his delegation here today. The two sides discussed bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and topics of common interest.

Communique Reports 'Devastating' Air Strikes
JN071737 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Communique No 1,643 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 November 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In defense of rights and peace, our valiant Armed Forces continue to deal painful blows to the forces of the disappointed Khomeyniite clique, thus affirming their ability and constant readiness to repulse the aggressors and crush any aggression on Iraq's great borders. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. All day long today, our brave pilots carried out painful and devastating air strikes against enemy positions, troop concentrations, vehicles, and equipment in the central sector of the operational theater, scoring accurate hits and inflicting large losses in men and equipment. Explosions were heard and smoke was seen billowing from the attacked targets. Our aircraft carried out 89 combat missions before they all returned to base safely and successfully, praise be to God.

2. The heroes of our helicopter gunships today carried out daring and successful attacks against several enemy boats and hideouts [kama'in] in the operational area east of Basra, scoring direct and very effective hits, killing or wounding several troops, and completely destroying eight boats and four hideouts. All our helicopters returned safely and victoriously. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forward units fired on enemy positions, troops concentrations, and vehicles, scoring serious, effective hits. Three enemy troops were killed, others were wounded, and three vehicles and two infantry positions were destroyed.

3. An enemy group tried to approach the positions of one of our forward units in the central sector of the operational theater. Fire was opened on its from all types of weapons, wounding some elements and forcing the rest to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy troop was killed and another wounded.

4. One excavator and one infantry position were destroyed in the northern sector of the operational theater.

5. One infantry position was destroyed and set on fire in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 November 1984

'Severe Strike' Promised
GF070546 Baghdad Domestic Service in Kurdish 1900 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A few days ago our valiant forces dealt two effective blows to Khark Island and the petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeyni. As it was announced then by the General Command of the Armed Forces, these strikes were warning signs and came in retaliation against an attack on the port of Bakr by the aggressive enemy bombers on 16 October. However, a war expert can tell you that these strikes were bigger than necessary retaliatory attacks and warning strikes, because Khark Island is one of Iran's main ports, through which 80 percent of Iranian oil is exported, and the petrochemical complex in Bandar Khomeyni is worth over $2 billion and is the largest in the Middle East.

These strikes came within the framework of a change in the Iraqi policy with regard to striking against Iranian targets. Previously, we were lenient toward Iranians with regard to our retaliations. However, from now on we will meet any strike by them with a severe and devastating strike against them. It has become quite clear that Iraq is more prepared for the final battle and that the Iranian regime knows it. We will confront the Iranians and destroy all their military and economic establishments in Iran.

The Khomeyni regime is still talking about its final attack against Iraq. However, it is too afraid to make a final decision on starting the final attack. Khomeyni has tried to brainwash the Iranian people into believing in this final attack and has hidden the facts from them. To confuse them more and to let them know that they will not be able confront Iraq, we will conduct a severe strike against them in the future.

Currently, the Iraqi peoples, including the Arabs, Kurds, and other minorities, are unitedly prepared for giving sacrifices for the purpose of preserving Iraqi honor and dignity in confronting

the Iranians who are suffering from low morale and total confusion. Victory will be for immortal Iraq under the leadership of our peace-loving hero, Saddam Husayn. Defeat and death to the treacherous Khomeyni.

President Congratulates Soviet Leaders

JN071441 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov on the occasion of the USSR's celebrations of the October Socialist Revolution anniversary.

The cable reads: On the occasion of your celebrations of the October Socialist Revolution anniversary, we are pleased to send you in our name and on behalf of our comrades in the leadership and the Iraqi people, our sincere congratulations and good wishes. On this occasion we would like to express our great confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be consolidated and developed in the interest of our two peoples and in the service of their joint struggle for just world peace and security.

Officials Attend Soviet Reception

JN072142 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, attended the reception held by the Soviet Embassy this evening on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. Ramadan conveyed the greetings of the Iraqi leadership, headed by President Saddam Husayn, to the Soviet Government and people. He expressed the pride and satisfaction of the Iraqi Government and people with the good, developing bilateral relations and stressed the importance of expanding and developing relations in all fields in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

The reception was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and foreign minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, chairman of the societies of friendship with peoples; Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and menerals; 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; the under secretaries of the Foreign and Trade Ministries; and the chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society.

The Soviet ambassador in Baghdad affirmed his country's unwavering policy toward Iraq, its satisfaction with the progress of bilateral relations, and its insistence on continuing to bolster and promote these relations in all fields for the welfare of the two friendly peoples.

Crown Prince Hasan Meets Saddam Husayn, Leaves

JN071200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal at noon today. The meeting was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim; head of thepresident's office, Ahmad Husayn; the president's secretary; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Crown Prince Hasan has left Baghdad at the end of a 4-day visit during which he visited sectors of operations and was befired on the Iraqi Armed Forces' high preparedness to crush any new Iranian aggression. President Saddam Husayn received a cable of thanks from the crown prince on his departure from Baghdad at the end of his visit to Iraq.

'Text' of Husayn Congratulations to Reagan
JN080650 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8-9 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Amman (*J.T.*) — His Majesty King Husayn Wednesday sent a cable congratulating U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his reelection.

Following is the full text of the cable:

"I was delighted to receive the news of your reelection to the high office of President of the United States.

"This overwhelming vote of confidence by the American people reflects their aspirations and well deserved trust in your person. At a time of international instability and increasing violence we hope that the United States, which has grown in strength during your first term of office, will develop the moral imperative inherent in the history of its great leaders.

"It is only through your firm commitment to universally acknowledged principles that the international community of states will be inspired once again by the wise leadership of your great country. Your defence of the ideals and values we share, with their emphasis on human dignity for all, would be an indivisible and global championing of the cause of peace for mankind. This challenge, Mr President, is worthy of a man who stands tall on courage and principle.

"May God bless your efforts and crown them with success.

Nur joins me in sending you and Mrs Nancy Reagan our warmest personal wishes and best regards."

Crown Prince Hasan Returns From Baghdad
JN071330 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Amman —His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman from Baghdad today following a 3-day visit to Iraq.

Karami on Cabinet Meeting, Reagan Reelection

NC071302 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following a Cabinet meeting at the Presidential Palace in B'abda on 7 November — recorded]

[Text] Regarding the Cabinet discussions today, we have just received the following from our correspondent at the Presidential Palace. Prime Minister Rashid Karami provided the following information:

The Cabinet discussed the invitation of Mr Perez de Cuellar in the name of the UN to the meeting slated to be held in Al-Naqurah tomorrow, Thursday. The Cabinet has decided the following: While adhering to the armistice agreement signed between Lebanon and Israel on 23 March 1949, and while adhering to the UN Security Council resolutions on Lebanon and on the basis of these resolutions, the Military Council in the Defense Ministry is entrusted with naming a committee that will be authorized to hold talks to arrange full Israeli withdrawal from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

The Cabinet also discussed the issue of teachers under contract, and decided the following:

1. To Renew their contracts;
2. To Give them the minimum level of wages;
3. To subject them to the same teaching conditions to which permanent teachers are subject;
4. To suject them to a two-stage training course; and
5. To appoint those who pass the course as permanent teachers, no matter which community they belong to, and dismissing those who fail.

The Cabinet also approved its agenda.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, as you have stated, the Military Council has been entrusted with forming the military committee. I believe the Cabinet was supposed to do this. Does this mean that there is a difference in opinions concerning this subject, and how do you explain it?

[Karami] As you know, the talks will be military and will be held by the officers appointed for this task. Within this context, the Cabinet entrusted the Military Council with dealing with these matters. That is all on this subject.

[Reporter] What is Lebanon's [word indistinct] view concerning these talks [words indistinct] this committee?

[Karami] The Cabinet decision is clear. First, it believes that these talks will be held within the framework of the armistice agreement and the UN Security Council resolutions, which note the need for a comprehensive and unconditional withdrawal from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

[Reporter] Is there a time limit on these talks?

[Karami] No. However, we hope that these talks will be concluded as soon as possible.

[Reporter] In terms of both politics and security, is there any government plan or activity to be implemented to accompany the liberation of the land?

[Karami] Undoubtedly there are discussions. I can say that these discussions have formulated the general perception that must accompany the steps that will be adopted at the end of the talks to be held in Al-Naqurah. This includes the adoption of security arrangements on the international highway up to Al-Awwali. It also includes other steps which we can call part of the general security plan to impose state authority on all Lebanese territory, especially in the south following the Israeli withdrawal.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, following the outcome of the U.S. presidential elections, what repercussions do you expect this will have on Lebanon and the area?

[Karami] Now that President Reagan has been reelected, we take this opportunity to offer him congratulations and to express the hope that his new era will be an era in which we achieve what we aspire in terms of positive and just resolutions of our problems in this area. We further expect work and action to bring about an end to the current conflict in this area and, as I said, to bring about overall and just resolutions to our problems.

Reportage on Military Negotiations With Israel

RFL Reports Committee

NC071505 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] A few minutes ago, the Military Council formed the military committee to the negotiations with Israel as follows:

Committee chairman:
Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj

Deputy chairman:
Staff Brigadier General Emil Karam

Members:
Staff Brigadier General George Harruq
Staff Colonel Fu'ad Hasan
Staff Colonel Ghassan Dahir
Staff Colonel Ilyas Khalil

Reporters and translators:
Colonel Charles 'Id
Major Hasan al-Quruq

Delegation Arrives in Al-Naqurah

NC080939 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The Lebanese military delegation arrived in Al-Naqurah at 1000 aboard two UN helicopters. The delegation members

were taken by UN cars to the UN Tara camp. Here is our correspondent from Al-Naqurah:

[Begin recording] The Lebanese military delegation arrived at the UN Tara post at 1000, aboard two UN helicopters. The delegation was immediately taken to the negotiations venue in Al-Naqurah. The delegation was received in Tara by UN officers of whom some are members of the UN delegation to the negotiations.

Simple changes have been made in the Lebanese delegation. It now includes General Muhammad al-Hajj, chairman of the delegation; Brigadier General Emil Karam, deputy chairman; Brigadier General George Harruq, Colonel Fu'ad Hasan, Colonel Ilyas Kahalil, Colonel Ghassan Dahir, Major Hasan al-Quruq, Major Ahmad al-Hajib, Lieutenants [names indistinct]; Sergeant First Class Hanna Kasrawani, and Corporal (?Hanna Ruhani). A few minutes ago, the Lebanese delegation received a contact from Beirut.

The Israeli delegation arrived at 0945 by car via the Lebanese-Israeli borders. The opening session of the military Lebanese-Israeli negotiations under UN aegis will begin any minute now after the arrival of the UN delegation. The journalists and correspondents are waiting to be taken to the meeting hall. [end recording]

Al-Hajj on Army's Role

NC081052 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1010 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Report by National Agency for Information correspondent Antoine 'Awn from Al-Naqurah — recorded]

[Text] The inaugural session of the Lebanese-Israeli military negotiations began in Al-Naqurah at 1115, 1 hour and 20 minutes later than scheduled. The session is being held on camera, despite previous announcements that it would be public. Photographers and journalists were permitted to enter and talk with the members of the delegations, but the latter chose not to discuss basic issues.

At the reporters' insistence, Lebanese delegation leader Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj affirmed that the Lebanese Army is prepared to enter the areas from which the Israeli forces will withdraw. He explained that General William Callaghan will be the mediator between the two sides, while pointing out that there is no agenda so far.

We have learned that Lebanon's speech at the opening session will concentrate on the Lebanese government's efforts to take security steps and measures to guarantee sovereignty, security, and stability, and to secure the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all of Lebanon. The speech will refer to the plan prepared by the Lebanese Army in this context. It will also stress that the Israeli incursions across Lebanon's borders in 1978 and 1982 are clear violations of the principles of international law, the UN Charter, and the Lebanese-Israeli 1949 armistice agreement, which was endorsed by the Security Council in Resolution 73 of 11 August 1949. This resolution includes a legal provision that clearly defines the framework for relations between Lebanon and Israel. Other security resolutions endorsed this resolution.

The leader of the Israeli delegation explained that the negotiations with Lebanon are very important.

The three delegations are still in session. We are awaiting the conclusion of the session.

Islamic Jihad Threatens Negotiators

NC080620 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] An unidentified person called the ASSOCIATED PRESS in Beirut and said that the Islamic Jihad organization opposes the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations and that it will attack whoever participates in them. The Lebanese Communist Party Political Bureau has warned against these military negotiations and has declared that it joins other nationalist and Islamic forces in rejecting the negotiations.

Franjiyah Derides Negotiations With Israel

NC071050 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0732 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Report on the "Weekly Press Conference" held by former President Sulayman Franjiyah at his home in Zgharta on 6 November 1984 — read by announcer; questioners unidentified]

[Excerpts] Franjiyah: A new U.S. president will be elected today. The results of those elections are, regrettably, already known, and Reagan will be reelected. Thus, the world is at a crossroads today.

If Reagan continues his previous policy, then woe to the world and to us. Our only hope, and this is predicated upon precedents involving other reelected presidents, is that Reagan will awaken tomorrow and pray that God Almighty free him of Zionist influence, and will thereafter pursue U.S. interests, rather than those of Israel. We hope that God Almighty will inspire him, so that he will realize that a leader should not give 3 million people the capability to fight 150 million people. This is the truth. God willing, his attitude will change as of today. If his attitude will not change, we pray to God Almighty that the Arab conscience will awaken and that the Arabs will treat others as they are treated.

Question: Your Excellency, how do you view the decision to begin military negotiations with Israel, under UN auspices, to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon?

Franjiyah: I am surprised by your question, because you know perfectly well my stand on any negotiations with the enemy. I repeat what I said during the first negotiations. Over what shall we negotiate? If negotiations are to be held, there must be issues that can be negotiated. What shall we negotiate in Al-Naqurah tomorrow or the day after?

It might be said that the negotiations are seeking Israel's withdrawal. I repeat my hope that Israel will not withdraw and will stay in Lebanon, provided that aid is given to the Lebanese national resistance. We will see then that the Israelis will withdraw for good, God willing. When we use the term negotiate we mean that Israel has rights over which we can negotiate. I do not see anything on which to negotiate with Israel, because we owe Israel nothing.

If we had any self-respect, we would have lodged a complaint with the UN Security Council and demanded that Israel compensate us for the human and other losses suffered by Lebanon as a result of the occupation forces' presence here. If any compensation is to be paid now, it is President Reagan and not Israel who should pay.

Question: What, in your view, should the guidelines for these negotiations be?

Franjiyah: There must be neither guidelines nor negotiations. The Arab League exists to discuss Arab issues and the United Nations can deal with international differences. Should negotiations take place, who can guarantee that any decisions will be implemented? Israel is (?stalling), and refuses to implement the UN resolutions. Will Israel implement decisions agreed upon with Lebanon? Will Lebanon, which has refused to negotiate, implement any decisions arrived at with Israel?

Question: The current government was created amid the ruins of the 17 May agreement. How can such a government initiate new negotiations with the enemy?

Franjiyah: Because it has become a government. It opposed for the sake of opposition alone. When it became a government, it could not oppose itself. It only offered opposition when it was outside the government.

Question: It is being said that negotiations are better than the presence of the enemy on our land, which may cause war.

Franjiyah: The enemy is hostile; either you fight him or you submit to him. Lebanon is not accustomed to submission. Whatever the price that Lebanon may pay, it is a lower price than that of submission to Israel, as far as history is concerned.

Question: Do you see any option for the government but negotiations?

Franjiyah: There is the United Nations and Security Council option.

Question: Do you believe that the differences among the Cabinet members will affect the situation and the negotiations?

Franjiyah: The differences among the Cabinet members are, regrettably, personal and involve private interests. We hear some of them talking about national differences, and yet the next day they retract because they have made personal gains.

Question: Will these negotiations affect the public life in Lebanon?

Franjiyah: As long as the negotiations continue, they will affect Lebanon. In my view, we have nine cabinets today, each of which does what it wants. This is not to mention the various statelets in Lebanon.

Question: In light of this, how can confidence among the Cabinet members be restored before these differences grow worse?

Franjiyah: When each member knows his limits and everyone agrees to this, the differences will be settled. If, however, everyone considers himself a Don Quixote, it will be impossible to settle the differences.

Question: Is there apprehension that these differences may bring this government down?

Franjiyah: I wish that this government had never been formed. What would be the loss were it to fall?

Question: Is there no inherent danger in such a situation?

Franjiyah: We must have the courage and wisdom to anticipate that danger.

Question: Do you think that the visit to Lebanon by the Syrian vice president helped to remove the obstacles to the government's march?

Franjiyah: I wish brother Abu Jamal ['Abd al-Halim Khaddam] could stay with us permanently. This would have been the best service he could offer to Lebanese policy. Regrettably, however, Abu Jamal came in the morning, talked with the Cabinet members, reconciled their differences and returned home. What is regrettable is that what these members agreed upon during his presence, they disagreed upon even before he arrived back in Damascus.

Question: How do you view the government's decision to close the illegal ports on the Lebanese coast?

Franjiyah: It is certainly a good step. I wish that the government had done this in its first week. However, it is better late than never. It is feared, however, that the government's decision to close these ports and the order to the Army to implement it may not apply to all of Lebanese territory. There is a Lebanese saying — No man's better than another. If even one ship continues to violate the decision, all government action in this regard is useless.

Al-Asad, Al-Jumayyil Have Telephone Conversation

NC071250 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] In Damascus an official source was quoted as saying that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad telephoned President Amin al-Jumayyil this morning and discussed the current situation in Lebanon and issues of common concern.

Saudi King Cables Support for Al-Jumayyil
NC080615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] President Al-Jumayyil has received a message from the Saudi monarch, King Fahd, in which he stressed Saudi Arabia's continued support for Lebanon on the eve of the start of the military negotiations with Israel.

Israeli Forces Surround Kafr Milki, Close Access
NC071034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The latest reports from southern Lebanon indicate that the Israeli occupation forces surrounded the town of Kafr Milki with a number of soldiers and vehicles this morning and landed a number of airborne troops on the hills overlooking the town. The forces called on all between the age of 16 and 60 to gather in the town square. They also closed all access to the town with vehicles. Moreover, they closed the main road between the town of Jba' and the city of Sidon.

Meanwhile, the occupation forces have intensified their patrols on the road between Al-Nabatiyah and Al-Zahrani; 12 vehicles were seen patrolling the road this morning.

The town of Jibshit in the Al-Nabatiyah District went on strike today in condemnation of the arbitrary actions carried out by the Israeli forces against its inhabitants, particularly after they stormed the town yesterday and arrested a citizen named Muslim Harb, who was taken to an unknown destination.

4 Israelis Reported Killed in Sidon Attack
NC071420 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters have carried out three new operations against the Israeli occupation forces. The first was carried out at dawn today in Al-Nabatiyah. While an occupation forces' patrol was passing through, it was attacked with rockets and automatic weapons. The occupation forces suffered five casualties and one APC was destroyed as a result of this attack.

The second operation took place when resistance fighters ambush-ed an Israeli patrol on the 'Ayn al-Dilb-Mar Ilyas road in the Sidon area and clashed with the patrol. Losses could not be determined because of the military cordon imposed in the area.

The third operation was carried out by the resistance fighters at noon today on Al-Dalla'ah Street in Sidon. While an occupation forces patrol was passing through, it was attacked with automatic weapons fire. The occupation forces responded by randomly firing. Streets were sealed off and a security cordon was imposed in the area. A military helicopter was seen evacuating the casualties.

We have just learned that four occupation soldiers were killed in the Sidon incident. One of them died of a heart attack. Three others were seriously wounded and evacuated to the hospital by military helicopters.

French Officer Wounded in Suq al-Gharb Incident
NC071720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] We have learned that an officer of the French observer force, Captain (Mont Chanou), was slightly wounded in Suq al-Gharb following tension that took place in the area. He was treated immediately.

Palestinians Move in Mountain; Anti-'Arafat Plans
NC071318 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' said that in the past few days and in coordination with the Progressive Socialist Party, a large number of Palestinians were moved to the areas of 'Alayh, Kayfun, and Baysur. These men are loyal to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], the PFLP-GC, the Popular Struggle Front, and the DFLP.

Our correspondent says that dissident Abu Musa has set up a secret operations room in western Al-Biqa', where plans are being drawn up for the assassination of Yasir 'Arafat's followers in Tripoli, western Beirut, and Wayval camp in Ba'labakk. Aides close to Abu Musa said that his command is acting to prevent the PNC from meeting.

Army Fires at Gunboats Off Beirut Coast
NC080643 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] In Beirut, the 6th Brigade confronted gunboats trying to approach the coast near Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' and Al-Rawshah at 0400 today, by opening medium-caliber machine gun and flat-trajectory fire at them.

RFL Reports on Israeli Reconnaissance Overflights
NC080910 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew at a high altitude over the mountain area a short while ago on reconnaissance missions. Meanwhile, Israeli forces cut the Sayniq bridge for 1 hour this morning when an Israeli patrol came under gunfire.

The army of south Lebanon cut the Rahibat 'Abra junction. The road remained closed until 0730 this morning.

RFL Reports on Beirut Airport Situation

NC080715 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] A report on the situation at Beirut International Airport and the roads leading to it says that Amal movement gunmen and Junblatt gunmen have recently increased their practices against some citizens and their control over the airport.

The Amal movement office at the airport, under Bassam Tlays, checks the names of travellers to and from the airport and gives protection money to businessmen at the customs office and at the parking lot. The same office controls the customs officers who search baggage and hinder the public security's function regarding wanted persons and those prohibited from departing.

It was learned that the Junblatt party has decided to appoint Sa'id al-Dawi to be the party's security official at the airport where he facilitates the travel and entry of Druze, hands out protection money, and controls officials and travellers in coordination with the Amal movement.

A state of chaos prevails among the airport employees. In addition to taking bribes, they fail to collect legal taxes and impose a symbolic fee on imported goods. They facilitate smuggling activities in return for specific bribes and some of them do not abide by the official working hours.

Regarding the situation along the roads leading to the airport, armed organizations' roadblocks and patrols occasionally kidnap Christian citizens. This situation prevented a specific group of people from reaching the airport since some of them had been detained and kidnapped; the fate of some is still unknown.

Reportage on Fighting in Beirut Area

Army Positions Under Fire

NC071000 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Lebanese Army positions in Al-Barjawi and Sodeco [in Beirut] are still coming under fire from guns and rockets from the positions of armed organizations in western Beirut. Because of this, traffic at the Sodeco crossing point has been crippled.

At about 1100 this morning, armed men opened fire with machine guns and rockets at Army positions and residential areas in Al-Barjawi and Sodeco. So far, one Army soldier has been injured.

Army, Phalangists Aggravate Situation

NC071330 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Units of the 5th Brigade and the Phalangist forces have aggravated the security situation along the Beirut lines. Clashes with various small- and medium-caliber weapons took place, schools located on the contact lines were closed, and traffic at the Ring and the Sodeco crossings was suspended to safeguard the lives of the citizens, who were coming under Phalangist sniper fire.

The members of the Security Arrangements Committee stepped up their contacts between 1100 and 1230, and were able to reach a cease-fire agreement. This agreement greatly contributed to a halt in the clashes, which have been replaced by guarded calm.

Amal, Socialist Gunmen Clash

NC071757 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tension continues to prevail in some west Beirut areas, the scene of clashes at noon today between the Amal movement and socialist gunmen on one side and the gunmen of the pioneers of reform [Ruwad al-Islah] and the [Independent Nasirite Movement] Al-Murabitun on the other. The clashes took place in the vicinity of the Al-Maqasid radio building, which was surrounded by the Amal movement and socialist gunmen, as well as in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah and the streets leading to Dar al-Fatwa [the mufti's residence].

This morning, clashes took place between Hezbollah and Amal Movement gunmen in the areas of Al-Bastah al-Fawqa and Al-Hamra. The various organizations are now being put on alert.

Plane Reportedly Overflys U.S. Embassy in Nicosia

JN071429 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in the Cypriot capital closed its doors the past 2 days following threats to blow it up. Some Cypriot newspapers said that an unidentified small plane had overflown the U.S. Embassy building a few days ago and that an armed man fired at an adjacent building. Security men were unable to arrest him, they added.

Coverage of Reaction to Reagan Reelection

Al-Asad Congratulates Reagan

JN072035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 Nov 84

["Text" of congratulatory cable from President Hafiz al-Asad to President Ronald Reagan; no date given]

[Text] On the occasion of your victory in the presidential election, I am pleased to congratulate you on your reelection as President of the United States. I wish you continued good health and happiness.

On this occasion I would like to express my hope that the coming years will witness development in the relations between our two countries to the mutual benefit of our peoples and on the basis of an objective understanding of the outstanding issues in our region affecting the present and future of relations between the Arab nation and the United States.

Kindly accept my best wishes for you and your people.

Damascus Views Reelection

JN071321 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1132 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Following the results of yesterday's presidential elections, it has been confirmed that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will assume a second constitutional term in the White House. The U.S. presidential elections are basically a domestic U.S. affair. However, they concern other governments and peoples because these days the United States is one of the two superpowers, the leader of the capitalist world, and a permanent member of the UN Security Council, and because U.S. policy has its own extensions, activities, and interactions in various parts of the world.

The Middle East is one of the regions afflicted by U.S. concentration on it due to its strategic, economic, political, and moral importance. This concentration escalated after the collapse of the two traditional colonizations, the French and the British, in the region. The region witnessed the first flagrant and direct attempt to impose control over it during the era of late President Dwight Eisenhower, under the cover of filling the vacuum left behind by France and Britain in 1956.

The last attempt in this direction was by U.S. President Ronald Reagan when he dispatched units of the U.S. fleets to the Lebanese waters and the Marines to the Lebanese territories, and when he attempted to exploit the results of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to coerce the Lebanese people and all the Arab forces and regimes that reject subservience and capitulation, and the turning of the region into a U.S.-controlled arena, and the Mediterranean into a U.S. lake.

We know the first attempt failed . The second attempt also suffered great failure despite all the fleets, armies, and potentials that have been consecrated for it. U.S. attempts to impose its will and control on the region, and its support for Israel against the region's peoples, have harmed the United States' reputation, its position in the Middle East, and its interests and relations more than what the enemies of the United States could do.

We can objectively say that the policy of President Reagan's administration, whether through General Alexander Haig who gave the green light for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, or through the current U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz with whose name the collapsed 17 May agreement is linked, was an unsuccessful, unrealistic policy, and harmed the U.S.-Arab relations and the Middle East peace in particular.

Even those who urged President Reagan to make his proposals on 1 September 1982 were not sincere in advising the President. Experience has proven that any plan that ignores the bases of a just peace, the evacuation from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the guarantee of all the Palestinian people's national rights, is a plan doomed to failure.

Moreover, those who advised President Reagan to ignore the Fes plan which the Arabs presented to Washington — a plan which contained the maximum concessions that the Arabs can offer, and the minimum level that they can accept — have harmed the basis of a possible cooperation and understanding between the United States and the Arabs.

President Reagan's first constitutional term was characterized by profound hostility to the Arabs and extreme bias toward Israel. We can say that the United States has lost a great deal. The United States will lose more if this policy continues as it is. The Arabs did not show hostility to the United States. In fact, the United States is the one that showed hostility to them. The United States has always been its own enemy in the Middle East.

It has been said that during his second consitutional term, the U.S. President will be more liberal and more capable of confronting the Zionsit lobby and its pressures. President Reagan has been reelected for a second term. Let us wait for what he will do, because judgement is determined through deeds, not words, and the standard is represented by the stand toward the issue of a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the region — a stand toward Israel, its aggression, occupation of the land, and challenge to UN resolutions.

It is not convincing to say that the United States cannot convince Israel, because President Eisenhower's experience with Ben Gurion proved the contrary.

AL-BA'TH, AL-THAWRAH View Reelection

JN080730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Press review]

[Text] This morning, *AL-BA'TH* comments on U.S. President Reagan's reelection for a second term. *AL-BA'TH* notes that there is a question of interest to all peoples of the world — does Reagan's reelection mean a continued dependence on the policy of force and the continuation of the big stick policy, which characterized Reagan's first term in office? In other words, will President Reagan's second term be a continuation of the policy of preserving international tension and spreading imperialist domination on various world regions?

After discussing Reagan's great bias in favor of Israel's aggressiveness over the past 4 years, *AL-BA'TH* says: Judging by past indications, we do not expect any change in the U.S. policy toward the region. We feel certain that the fierce onslaught against the Arab masses' interest will escalate after the U.S. elections. The agent tools and regimes began exploiting this onslaught even before the U.S. President won another term in the White House. However, if Reagan insists on his blind bias in Israel's favor and on opposing the Arab nation's interests and the future of Arab generations, he should expect greater resistance and confrontation against his policy and role in the region. Reagan should also expect that the continuation of the U.S. strategic alliance with Israel will threaten the basic U.S. interests and rob the U.S. Administration of any role in the region, including the role that the United States claims is intended for realizing just peace in the Middle East.

Commenting on the same topic, *AL-THAWRAH* affirms that continuing U.S. efforts to overlook facts and relevant factors in the Middle East and ignore Syria's basic role in solving the region's issue has led to a series of U.S. defeats and setbacks. We are not going to recall what befell the United States in Lebanon but we say that all these facts and factors should prompt President Reagan to revise his Middle East policy if he really wants his administration to play a realistic role in finding a just, comprehensive Middle East settlement. This revision must affect the policy of unlimited U.S. support for Israel, because this policy is the primary cause of the tense situation in the region, of undermining the bases of just and comprehensive Middle East peace, and of the collapse of the U.S. credibility in general. Concluding, *AL-THAWRAH* says: As a superpower, the United States is supposed to shoulder its responsibility in preserving world peace and security, to exercise its role in the region on this basis, and to renounce the policy of separate deals because these deals will bring further wars and disasters to the Middle East.

Officials, Press Note Soviet Revolution Anniversary

Al-Asad Congratulates Chernenko

JN070941 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 7 Nov (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has congratulated Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and the friendly Soviet people on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. The following is the text of the cable:

On the 67th anniversary of the GOSR, and on behalf of the Syrian people and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Command, and in my own name, I am pleased to send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the friendly Soviet people, our heartfelt congratulations and greetings. The GOSR is an important event in the history of peoples' struggle. Throughout its long history, your revolution has proven that it supports peoples' struggle for freedom, independence, progress, and peace. The friendship and cooperation relations between Syria and the USSR under the 8 March Revolution and the GOSR have proven that they are in the interest of our peoples, and that these relations are a great contribution toward the struggle against imperialism and its allies.

I seize this opportunity to wish you continued good health and happiness, and the friendly Soviet people continued progress and prosperity.

USSR Embassy Holds Reception

JN080626 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus — The USSR Embassy in Damascus held a big reception to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the embassy last night. The reception was attended by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, the vice president; Mahmud al-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Assembly; 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the prime minister; a number of Ba'th Party National as well as Regional Command members; General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and minister of defense; Walid Hamdun, deputy prime minister for services affairs; and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

The reception was also attended by some members of the Progressive National Front's Central Leadership; a number of ministers; some heads of executive offices of popular and trade union organizations; Khalid al-Fahum, the PNC speaker; a number of PLO Executive Committee members; some leaders of Palestinian Revolution factions; Staff Brigadier General Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra', chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army; Arab and foreign ambassadors in Damascus; and a large number of invitees.

TISHRIN on USSR Relations

JN070845 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 7 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Meeting Between Two Revolutions" *TISHRIN* says: Our Syrian Arab people participate with the USSR peoples in their celebrations of the Socialist

October Revolution anniversary which had changed the course of history, and embodied mankind's determination to free itself from injustice and poverty, achieve social justice, and libeate itself from the nightmare of colonialism and imperialism. Undoubtedly, this year's celebrations acquire special importance in our country in light of leader Al-Asad's visit to the USSR and his talks with President Chernenko, and also in light of the current qualitative development of the relations on all levels.

If the USSR continues its firm confrontation of the U.S. schemes in defense of the peoples' causes and their great longing for justice and peace, Syria now shoulders the burden of confrontation in the regio.n, and foils, with its struggle, the fiercest Zionist and imperialist onslaughts to control our Arab people's fate, and transform their land into a base for aggression against the USSR and its neighbor countries. From this premise, the meeting between the October revolution and the Ba'th Party revolution is a meeting between two revolutions bound together by common objectives, foremost the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and support for the march of the militant peoples for the attainment of their political and economic independence and their right to a national course away from monopolist hegemonies.

TISHRIN adds: On the October revolution anniversary, we highly value the USSR's sincere stands in support of peoples' struggle, particularly our Arab people, and we also highly value the role of the USSR-Syrian relations in checking imperialist and Zionist aggression against our nation, and in foiling enemy schemes.

Al-Asad, al-Jumayyil Hold Telephone Conversation

JN071258 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus — A telephone conversation has taken place between President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The conversation dealt with the situation in the region, the situation in the Lebanese arena, and issues of mutual concern.

Al-Asad, King Fahd Telephone Conversation Reported

JN081125 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] A telephone conversation took place yesterday between President Hafiz al-Asad and King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The conversation revolved around a number of issues of common interest and the situation in the region.

Qatari Labor Minister Arrives in Damascus

JN071920 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 7 Nov (SANA) — 'Ali al-Ansari, Qatari labor and social affairs minister, arrived here today on a 3-day visit to Syria. Yusuf Ju'aydani, social affairs and labor minister, received him upon arrival.

Information Minister Rajjuh Interviewed by AP

JN071426 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh received AP Middle East correspondent (Gerald Label) yesterday. The minister talked about current affairs, particularly those related to the Arab-Zionist conflict. He said that the peoples' march toward their objectives has not been easy throughout history. However, he added, since we are marching along the course of history, we will certainly triumph. The sacrifices may be great, but they are essential to preserve our existence and attain our legitimate aspirations.

The minister continued: We in Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership have chosen the path of resisting imperialist and Zionist schemes in defense of dignity. Therefore, we will not be intimidated by threats of aggression and by the insistence on retaliation for the abrogation of the 17 May agreement in fraternal Lebanon. All this will not intimidate us.

The minister added: We have always said that if Israel resorts to military confrontation it will encounter only the people's adamant combat will under President al-Asad's leadership until victory or martyrdom. War with Syria will not be a picnic.

Asked about Syria's assessment of U.S. Middle East policy, the minister said: The United States is adopting a policy that is far from logic and its commitments as a superpower in dealing with other countries. All U.S. capabilities are in the service of Israel. Funds are extended to it without limits and the Israeli arsenal is daily receiving new weapons. The United States has always announced its absolute support for all the repeated Israeli aggressions.

The minister wondered whether the United States considers Israel the end of the world and expressed surprise at how the American people could agree to a policy that deprives them of their funds and spoils their humanitarian relationship with other peoples and nations. He added: In any case, I will not go into detail, but I do say that reading the history of peoples is very useful because no people in the world throughout history remained oppressed forever. Syria, supported by its faith in its principles and in the many friends who will back its struggle until victory and liberation, will continue its militant march against all types of pressures and plots under the leadership of its struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad.

AL-THAWRAH on Israeli-Lebanese Negotiations

JN070953 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Press review]

[Text] In an article by its editor in chief under the headline "The Question of the Israeli Withdrawal" *AL-THAWRAH* says: The Israeli withdrawal must be comprehensive and without any price. This is natural and logical because Israel is the aggressor party practicing occupation, oppression, and annexation. It is Israel which entered Lebanon, and has sown destruction, corruption,

and disorder in its cities and villages. That is why the aggressor must not be rewarded while the victim pays the price for the aggression. There must be no doubt about this matter which constitutes the sound introduction for tackling the Israeli withdrawal. Any attempt to bypass this point would inevitably create a new state of affairs that will be very costly to the Israelis, and would increase their losses, exhaust their resources, and transform their presence in Lebanon into an unbearable hell. Since we are discussing this matter, it is important to add another crucial point and say that Lebanon, not Israel, is the one in dire need of security arrangements that would safeguard its presence, safety, and sovereignty. Lebanon is not the one threatening Israel, thus compelling it to offer concessions. On the contrary, Israel was and continues to be a source of continued threat and danger to Lebanon and its existence.

The proposed security arrangements must inevitably take place within the framework of the United Nations and under UN supervision. These security arrangements must also remain restricted to the security level only and must not deal with political matters. These security guarantees must also not permit Israel to obtain any form of presence whether a direct presence or through a third party.

Al-Naqurah Talks With Lebanon Under Way

Syrian Position Analyzed

TA072043 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari]

[Text] It is still not clear whether Syria is indeed interested in steering the Al-Naqurah talks to a successful conclusion. Senior U.S. sources say they have raised questions [about the talks] and it is clear to them that Al-Asad is in no hurry. Therefore, the Americans emphasize that Murphy is not mediating; he is merely serving as a diplomatic scout.

The Syrians themselves, incidentally, are already charging that Murphy is saying different things in Jerusalem and Damascus. They emphasize that their blessing on the Al-Naqurah talks is given as long as the Lebanese delegation is careful not to deviate from the 1949 armistice agreement which bans any hostilities from the southern Lebanese region.

Both Syria and its Beirut protege have made it crystal clear over the last 24 hours that any attempt to fill the agreement with political content is doomed to failure. This was stated by Druze leader Walid Junblatt as well as by the Lebanese Communist Party and others. In other words, the mandate of the Lebanese delegation will be subject to continual criticism, and the limits of its authority may be determined only in a meeting between Presidents al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil in the coming days.

Beyond this, it is already clear that the intention to extend UNIFIL's sector of deployment will apparently call for a dialogue with the Soviets.

U.S. sources say that if Israel wants UNIFIL to deploy in the direction of the Al-Awwali River, Israel will have to tolerate the possible incorporation of Soviets in this force, otherwise a Soviet veto will be cast in the UN Security Council at some point in the future.

Another question concerns the Lebanese Army's ability to send a brigade to southern Lebanon. So far, no agreement has been reached concerning the transfer of the coastal road strip extending between Beirut and the Al-Awwali River to Lebanese Army control. Junblatt is even demanding that he be allowed to take over control of the Al-Kharrub region after the Phalange units leave.

In other words, the Lebanese have not yet solved the problem of moving an army southward over a road on which Shi'ite, Druze, and Phalange roadblocks are erected. It is almost inconceivable that a Lebanese brigade will be stationed in the south without its supply route to Beirut being guaranteed. At the Syrians' demand, the Lebanese are also going to demand, among other things, that the army of southern Lebanon be abolished.

In conclusion, Israel is approaching the talks on an agreed withdrawal with the knowledge that the achievement of an agreement is not guaranteed.

Negotiating Position Outlined

TA080656 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] This morning's military talks which are to begin in Al-Naqurah between the Israeli and Lebanese delegations mark a new chapter in relations between the two countries. The region has been scrupulously combed for signs of attempted attacks, in view of the threats to undermine these talks which have recently been made by extremist elements.

Israel is to insist that the talks concentrate on matters of substance and reach a speedy conclusion; *inter alia*, Israel will demand that the Lebanese Government work for a different UNIFIL deployment and recognize the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] as the main body in charge of security in the strip adjacent to the international border with Israel. In preparation for this morning's Al-Naqurah talks, our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin recording — picked up in midsentence] will actually be the result of negotiations with the Syrians, through U.S. mediation, and will apparently be held behind the scenes. Here, in the final analysis, is where the conclusions will be worked out, if, indeed, there are any.

Starting today, the Lebanese and Israeli teams will meet three times a week, under a UN presence — as it is being emphasized here — and not under its auspices. It is expected that the Lebanese, under Syrian guidance, will try to ensure Israel's departure from the negotiations and from Lebanon without any achievements resulting from the war.

Israel, for its part, will try to come out of the talks with a security arrangement, one that will make possible an IDF return home. Reference is to a net security arrangement, without political traces and without time bombs such as those which caused the unilateral abrogation of the 17 May 1983 agreement. Israel has already explained that this time it will not stand on procedural issues. It does not matter to Israel if General Lahd is called the area commander, director of the sector [menahel hagizra], or deputy governor, for the purpose of carrying out his duties.

The main thing is that direct talks should be held and an arrangement achieved soon — one that will guarantee that the south will not again become a terrorist base which threatens and from which shells are fired.

As part of such an arrangement, Israel will see to it that the ASL is recognized as an irreplaceable body and that the IDF retains the right to come to its aid and overfly Lebanon. The Lebanese Government will be able to influence the United Nations to deploy in the strip south of the Al-Awwali River. It will also be able to grant legitimization to the ASL. Apart from this, it is difficult to expect much from the Lebanese. Even if they agree and are kind enough to sign, it is doubtful whether they will honor, or be able to honor, Israeli demands such as the establishment of means for indirect coordination or supervisory teams, or even restrictions on the introduction of certain equipment and various types of weapons intended for the area regarded by Israel as a security zone.

The talks will begin here in a few hours. Everyone hopes they will lead to an approved arrangement. People here are saying that any other solution, such as a unilateral military solution, would not be as good. [end recording]

Negotiations Begin

TA080834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0816 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The military talks between Israel and Lebanon began a few minutes ago in Al-Naqurah, north of Rosh Haniqra. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has reported that the Lebanese delegation arrived there in two helicopters. Let us now go over to our military correspondent at the site:

[Tal] The first meeting to be held in Al-Naqurah today will deal with procedural matters. The Israeli officers at the talks are trying to give this event a relaxed atmosphere and it is now clear to everyone that by the beginning of next week they will begin dealing with such substantive matters as the presentation of the Israeli position and hearing the Lebanese views. Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a, the head of the Israeli delegation, has told us rapid progress is expected.

[Begin recording] [Gilbo'a] The talks will begin in about 1 hour. I hope we will succeed and that the talks will end very well.

[Tal] What will the talks deal with on the 1st day and what do you expect for the beginning of next week?

[Gilbo'a] At this stage, no comment. [end recording]

[Tal] As stated, these were remarks by Brig Gen 'Amos Gilbo'a before the talks began, while still in Rosh Haniqra. The talks in Al-Naqurah have already begun.

Lahd Not Hopeful

TA080958 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0942 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The talks between Israel and Lebanon have begun in Al-Naqurah. The commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], General Antoine Lahd, does not pin many hopes on these talks. He says the Lebanese Government has no genuine solution to the questions of an arrangement and security for the south. General Lahd believes that negotiations over arrangements in the south must concentrate on defining firm lines with regard to the Syrians.

In a talk with our correspondent Hayim Hecht, General Lahd said that UNIFIL also cannot provide a solution to the problems of the south. Lahd said that UNIFIL is a force composed of soldiers who do not understand the language and culture of the south. Their task, in his opinion, is purely to concentrate on separating the forces in the south.

Tyre Businessman Murdered for Trade Contacts

TA071245 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] ITIM — A Lebanese merchant and his son were murdered last week in Tyre when unidentified people shot at their car from close range, killing them on the spot. Another son was seriously wounded. The two dealt in flower imports from Israel to Lebanon.

An investigation conducted by the IDF showed that terrorists belonging to the Amal organization assassinated the merchant because he refused to sever his relations with Israel.

Initial figures of Israeli goods exported to Lebanon show a drastic decrease in trade over the last few months. It looks as though the merchants fear dealing directly with Israel, since they know that the terrorist organizations will harass them once the IDF withdraws.

The head of the IDF Civilian Administration unit said that the administration is initiating a series of benefits, including issuing special licences to merchants working with Israel and giving them free entrance permits.

Terminal at Lebanese Border Nears Completion

TA071755 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1635 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 7 Nov (ITIM) — At Biranit near the Lebanese border the construction of an international border terminal has almost been completed; it will have modern facilities to ease traffic and to enable quick and efficient inspection of those who enter the terminal. This will prevent long lines from forming, as in the past. The ITIM correspondent in the north, Shlomo Hadad, reports that 100 million shekels have been invested in the terminal, which will mainly serve the population living in the strip of villages in the western sector, which has strong trade ties with Israel.

The head of the Civilian Administration in Lebanon, Colonel Sha'ul Nuri'el, has high hopes for the people who live in the strip of villages near Israel. He believes they are loyal to the IDF and to Israel. This finds expression in the stable trade relations between the two countries, and in their confidence that the IDF will not desert them. The Biranit border terminal will be the second largest at the Lebanese border after Metulla. It will be able to handle 40 trucks a day, compared with 10 currently. The ITIM correspondent has learned that whatever the future agreement with Lebanon, Israel will demand official recognition of the terminal as an international border crossing, with everything that involves. The possibility of transferring the terminal to the Airport Authority is already under consideration.

South Lebanese Residents Compensated for Damages

TA071756 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1642 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 7 Nov (ITIM) — Lebanese residents who were hurt or affected by IDF activity in Lebanon have recently received compensation from the Civilian Administration. The administration officers gave them large sums of money

in compensation for damage caused by IDF forces. The ITIM correspondent in the north has learned that a Jazzin resident recently received 25,000 Lebanese pounds in compensation for damage to his land. It transpired that an IDF force which was carrying out operational activities caused serious damage to the orchard of this Jazzin resident.

The resident appealed to the administration officials and after looking into the matter, they compensated him for the damages.

Soldier Imprisoned for Refusing Lebanese Service
TA080835 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Nov 84 p 2

[Mikhal Yudelman report]

[Excerpt] Mikha'el Levin, 42, of Jerusalem, was yesterday sentenced to 35 days prison for refusing military reserve duty in Lebanon. He is the 139th soldier to be imprisoned for refusing to serve there.

Levin told a military court that he refuses to contribute in any way to this "senseless war."

Herzog Congratulates Reagan on Reelection
TA071228 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] President Hayim Herzog says that President Reagan's great victory again reaffirmed his status as the leader of the free world during this crucial period in the history of mankind. The above was included in a congratulatory message the president sent to Ronald Reagan.

Review of Press Comment on Reagan Reelection
TA080757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *HA'ARETZ* writes that the transfer of Jewish votes from the Democrats to the Republicans is one expression of the change that has occurred in the United States. U.S. Jewry believes that Reagan is good for Israel and will continue to be so even when he no longer has to think about the next election. The anti-Israeli tone and anti-Semitic notes heard from the Reverend Jackson in Mondale's camp accelerated the transfer, despite the fact that many Jews were put off by the fundamentalist-conservative-Christian tone in Reagan's camp. It seems that when confronted with the Democrats' mission to defend the world and the mission to defend the United States, the majority of Americans chose the latter. If the report that a Soviet ship containing a MiG launcher pad is now on its way to Nicaragua turns out to be true, it may very rapidly emerge that in the nuclear era, it is impossible to separate the two.

DAVAR thinks that from Israel's viewpoint, Reagan's victory should not arouse fears. Even if, during his second period in office, differences of opinion may be expected over the supply of U.S. arms to Arab countries and various aspects of the resumption of the peace process, his friendship and basic commitment to Israel is guaranteed, regardless of the percentage of Jews who voted for him. Our main concern may well be the appointment of the conservative, hostile, Republican senator, Jesse Helms, as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee — following the recruitment of friends of Israel to dismiss his predecessor, Senator Percy, in the Illinois race. It is hoped that friendly forces in this important institution will be able to curb him.

In the view of *HATZOFE*, President Reagan, upon beginning his second term in office, will decide on well-defined goals and will pursue their attainment uncompromisingly. This includes arrangements in the Middle East. There is no reason to fear that he will aim at the imposition of arrangements about which Israel has reservations. Israel can welcome President Reagan's reelection and in anything involving relations between the two countries, the starting point will continue to be a friendship which is basically profound. With regard to the problems, Israel will have to deal with each one separately and insist on what it wants and guarantee its own interests. In the economic sphere, U.S. friendship and its translation into economic aid are a valuable asset, but, in the final analysis, only Israel can help itself.

'AL HAMISHMAR thinks that anything can be expected from Reagan's policy in the Middle East. He may very well revive his 1982 plan, not only because he does not have to take the Jewish vote into consideration during his second term, but because the Government of Israel now depends on the U.S. cash box in an unprecedented way. It seems that Reagan is more dependent on the Arabs, and mainly on Jordan, with regard to the timing of reviving his plan. If he does indeed succeed in persuading them that this is a serious program which the President intends not only to discuss, but to implement, the Israeli Government will face the need to decide on its path. It is doubtful whether President Reagan, in his current term in office, will be prepared to accept the Israeli Government's statement that the Reagan plan is dead, while it continues to extend its palm for U.S. aid.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that if President Reagan is determined to decrease the risk of a nuclear war, he will have to issue a new political initiative. In the Soviet reactions to his victory, there were several signs that such an initiative would be welcomed. His Middle East initiative has been inactive for the past 2 years. Mr Reagan certainly feels there is no benefit in applying pressure to Israel to accept it, as long as Jordan remains opposed. However, if King Husayn changes his mind, President Reagan may decide that he has the opportunity to prove himself as a peacemaker. It would be foolhardy, to say the least, to imagine that under any conditions he will refrain from doing so.

Further Comment
TA071151 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Nov 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Results"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan won a landslide victory and is returning for a second term of office in the White House. This is the first

time in American history that a President of such an age — in fact, the oldest President in its history — will rule for two full terms, following the unequivocal invitation of the American people. This is a unique achievement for Reagan, and the reasons for it will be discussed for a long time worldwide. They will also be discussed in Israel, of course. It is still not clear to us whether Reagan's return to the helm will indeed be a blessing, as many among us believe, or whether the contrary will be the case, as others fear. It is hard to give an answer to this question right now.

Nuclear Aid Deal With 'Another Country' Expected

TA081104 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Nov 84 p 1

[Yosef Mikhalsky report]

[Excerpt] A nuclear aid agreement between Israel and another country is going to be signed in the near future. This has been learned by the *DAVAR* correspondent from a qualified source. In the framework of this agreement, Israel is not required to sign the international treaty which would have forced it to open its nuclear installations to the supervision of international institutions, such as those affiliated with the United Nations. If the agreement is implemented, Israel will be able to plan and build nuclear power plants.

One should note that in a speech delivered by Energy Minister Moshe Shahal last Friday at the Haifa Naval Club, he announced that in the next few weeks an agreement will be signed with a foreign country concerning nuclear aid to Israel. Answering the *DAVAR* correspondent's question, the energy minister said that Israel will not be required to sign the international treaty. Minister Moshe Shahal firmly refused to name the country with which the agreement will be signed.

The financing conditions of the nuclear project, if it is indeed carried out, have not yet been clarified. In the past, Israel has asked for U.S. aid in building and financing a nuclear power plant. The Israeli requests were frozen due to the U.S. elections. At the time, Reagan gave a positive answer, conditional upon Israel's acceptance of the international treaty.

Moda'i Plans $500 Million Budget Cut

TA071238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The finance minister has announced that in 2 weeks he will submit a plan to cancel the activity of various sectors in the government ministries to the tune of $500 million. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that this announcement was included in a dreary forecast of the economic situation voiced by Minister Moda'i at the Knesset Finance Committee. He said that a large part of the activity that will be cut will be in the spheres of welfare and security. He noted, among other things, that there is no economic cover for the settlements and the war in Lebanon. He emphasized that the package deal is not exactly what we wanted, but it is the best possible compromise. Former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor again strongly attacked the government and the Finance Ministry for the package deal.

After a debate, Minister Moda'i said that the legal aspects of the package deal are presently being finalized. He added that he is confident there was no scheme behind the misinformation in the list of price-controlled goods [published on 6 November to provide a price list for several items to prevent overcharging], although he was not the minister who handled the matter.

Chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee Avraham Shapira said that one senior minister should be appointed to make the ultimate decision on everything pertaining to the package deal.

The Treasury has asked the Finance Committee to allocate 830 million shekels from the reserves to supplement funding of the price control team. The debate will continue tomorrow.

Chief of Staff Announces $80 Million Defense Cut

TA071449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1250 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The chief of staff has said that this year $80 million will be cut from the defense budget. The cuts will affect operations, training, reserve duty, and manpower in the defense establishment. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that in his remarks to the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi expressed the opinion that in the next fiscal year the cuts will have an even greater affect, and he thinks that 2,000 workers in the defense establishment will be dismissed. At present the IDF is working out a cost savings plan, which will be presented for the approval of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

The chief of staff admitted that there are cases of negligence in the handling of weapons and IDF equipment, and that it is a serious matter when weapons reach the hands of terrorists. According to him efforts are being made to improve supervision and guidance in the matter. The chief of staff responded to Knesset Members Shevah Weiss and Sara Doron that in the near future he will try to raise the rank of the commander of the Women's Army Corps from colonel to brigadier general.

Ya'aqobi Seeking Investments in London

TA081050 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] London — Gad Ya'aqobi is the first Israeli Cabinet minister to visit Britain since the July Knesset election. The economics minister arrived yesterday for a three-day visit on behalf of the State of Israel Bonds Organisation. Ya'aqobi is hoping to encourage new investment from Jewish industrialists and businessmen in expanded high-technology industrial development in Israel.

Exports in October Decline by 11 Percent

TA071626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] In October Israel's exports declined by 11 percent compared with the previous month, and by 11.5 percent compared

with last October. However, the first 10 months of this year still show an 11 percent increase in exports compared with the same period last year, and an even greater increase in industrial exports. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik notes that the decrease in October runs counter to the trend that prevailed throughout most of this year, and is caused mainly by a decrease in the export of security items.

Knesset Committee Delays Signing Free Trade Deal

TA071223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Knesset Finance Committee has decided not to allow Israel to sign the free trade agreement with the United States before the committee gets a full account of the deliberations on the agreement. At yesterday's committee meeting, Avraham Shapira protested in anger that an Israeli delegation again left for the United States to discuss the trade agreement without reporting on progress in the deliberations. He is calling for at least one member of the delegation to return to Israel to report to the Committee.

Knesset Appoints Several Subcommittee Heads

TA080838 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
8 Nov 84 p 3

[Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish report]

[Text] Alignment Knesset Member Simcha Dinitz, a former ambassador to Washington and a long-time Foreign Ministry staffer, has been named by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee to head a special subcommittee to handle Foreign Ministry affairs as well as what are discreetly called "special matters."

The most delicate subcommittee dealing with intelligence and security services, however, was left in the hands of committee chairman, Abba Eban, former deputy premier and foreign minister.

The other subcommittees are: on Lebanon, to be headed by MAPAM leader Victor Shem-Tov; weapons purchases, the Likud's David Magen; military readiness in the Israel Defence Forces, former chief of general staff, Refa'el Eytan; security legislation, the Likud's Dan Meridor; and operations in the administered areas, Amnon Linn (Alignment).

HADASH, Tehiya Submit No-Confidence Motions

TA071019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] HADASH has submitted a no-confidence motion against the government over the so-called package deal fraud, which HADASH believes has resulted in price hikes and has severely harmed the workers. The Tehiya faction has also submitted a no-confidence motion, on the grounds of the absence of an overall economic policy and a perfunctory implementation of the package deal.

Knesset Jewish Underground Lobby Writes to Peres

TA071857 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Thirty-five Knesset Members [MK's] want to discuss with the prime minister the status of the Jewish underground detainees. Likud, Tehiya, National Religious Party, Morasha, and Agudat Yisra'el MK's want the prime minister and the police minister to consider the possibility of changing the status of the detainees so that they are not defined as security detainees. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that this is included in a letter the MK's sent Shim'on Peres after a meeting of the MK lobby active on behalf of the Jewish underground organization.

Chief of Staff Calls Cremisan Murders Criminal Act

TA072101 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The murder of the two Israeli youths near the Cremisan Monastery was criminal in nature and not a terrorist act. The chief of staff said this today to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee members. Lieutenant General Levi said that was the act of just one man.

Bar-Lev: Border Police To Stay on Temple Mount

TA071049 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
7 Nov 84 p 1

[Robert Rosenberg, David Richardson report]

[Excerpt] Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev yesterday sent a letter to the Supreme Moslem Council in Jerusalem in an effort to prevent a general strike called by the council for Saturday.

The council issued the call to protest against the stationing of Border Policemen on the Temple Mount and to make several demands regarding the police station at the holy site.

Bar-Lev's letter promises that "the Border Police, as part of the State of Israel's police force, is assigned to protect public order...and therefore will not be removed from the mount...(but) the appropriate orders will be given to guarantee proper behaviour."

West Bank Arabs Appeal to High Court of Justice

TA071134 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
7 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Fourteen residents of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem yesterday appealed to the High Court of Justice against the Judaea and Samaria military commander, demanding that he show cause why he should not refrain from blocking the routes into the camp and why he should not prohibit Israeli settlers from harassing the residents.

The appellants claim that they suffer as a result of the policies of the military commander in the region, which include blocking the pedestrian exit routes and the main vehicle route from the

camp to the main road. The appellants have also requested through their lawyer, Felicia Langer, that the military commander prevent the settlers from harassing and harming them.

Egyptian Minister Meets With Ambassador

TA080659 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Egypt's minister of foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Majid, has had a meeting with Israel's ambassador in Cairo, Moshe Sason. The meeting was at the ambassador's request. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry said the two men discussed contacts between the two countries.

Emergency Aid to African Countries Planned

TA071052 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Israel will send emergency food and medical equipment to Ethiopia, Chad and other African countries where thousands of people are suffering from hunger and disease, a Foreign Ministry official said yesterday. The official said the aid will be sent to countries that have no diplomatic relations with Israel "on a humanitarian basis." He said the assistance would be provided through the U.S. Presidential Task Force on International Private Enterprise. He said Israel was invited in October to join the group, which provides technical aid to Third World countries. He declined to say how much aid Israel will send.

ALGERIA

UAE President Arrives, Met by Bendjedid

LD071943 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, arrived in Algiers this evening. He was welcomed by President Chadli Bendjedid and is thus beginning a friendly and working visit. He is accompanied by a large delegation, which includes a number of ministers and high-ranking officials.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on OAU Summit

AB081035 Dakar PANA in English 0930 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers, 7 Nov (PANA) — The Algerian minister of foreign affairs, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, has said that any effort exerted by the OAU towards finding a political solution to the Western Sahara conflict falls within its "natural objective" of completing the process of decolonization in Africa.

In an interview with the Pan African News Agency (PANA), Dr Ibrahimi rejected the view that the Western Sahara issue has paralysed the OAU and on the contrary praised the continental organization for its "imaginative and dynamic stand" regarding the crisis. "The OAU has never ceased providing a framework, suggesting methods and offering facilities towards a just political settlement," the Algerian foreign minister stressed. "It is not proper to oppose the priorities established by the OAU," continued Dr Ibrahimi, who said the pan-African organization has the aptitude, the resources and adequate strength for "waging a war against decolonization and creating the conditions for its own development."

The obstacle in the way of the OAU, according to the foreign minister, is not the Western Sahara question but rather the "refusal of one of the parties" to make way for the implementation of a "genuine consensus" reached in June 1983 by all member states. Despite "the wisdom of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic" which led to the adoption at the 19th OAU summit of Resolution 104, Morocco has "proved an obstacle" to the implementation of the organization's decisions. The outcome of this is "a new wave of sympathy for the Sahrawi state" and this wave is gradually "heading towards the 20th OAU summit with the participation of the SADR," Dr Ibrahimi added.

In reply to a question on the relations existing between Maghrebian countries, the foreign minister declared that the initiative taken by Tunisia in calling for a sub-regional summit demands "serious preparations" and "consultations" between the different parties. He regretted the fact that the hopes raised by the last meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and President Bendjedid of Algeria have been dashed but looked forward to another meeting between the Rabat and Algiers authorities if conditions allow.

In his interview with PANA, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi expressed his strong conviction that North African countries should "work towards [words indistinct] in response to the [words indistinct] identity of interests and views (?about) a common destiny." The countries of the Maghreb, he added, can only build their future by making "institutional changes" or "adapting" the Oujda Treaty linking Morocco and Libya and the Treaty of Concord and Brotherhood linking Algeria, Mauritania and Tunisia. This involves adopting a "united and common front" based on "clear principles" and "well-defined objectives acceptable to all," the minister stressed.

Referring to the economic problems facing Africa, Dr Ibrahimi said that the time has come to make the OAU a more effective organization by adopting the measures recommended in the Lagos plan of action. It will also be necessary to change the continental organization into a "platform on which African countries can concert action and harmonize efforts towards attaining a common objective," he concluded.

Municipal, Governorate Elections To Be Held 13 Dec

LD081129 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Elections of municipal and governorate councils will be held throughout the Algerian Republic on 13 December. Rapid preparations are underway in the homeland's governorates under the supervision of local officials who have insisted, in discussions at general assemblies, on the need to elect committed strugglers, able to shoulder responsibilities and fulfill current needs, without the influence of tribal conflict and sentiment.

LIBYA

JANA Comments on Reagan Reelection

LD080449 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Washington, 7 Nov (JANA) — The farce of the American elections ended early this morning with Reagan returning to office for 4 more years.

During the past 4 years, Reagan recorded numerous acts of repression and terrorism against the world's peoples and countries who reject Washington's policy, a policy serving the interests of American imperialism and Zionism by spreading influence and hegemony and exploiting the wealth of peoples and their progress.

Reagan's return to office does not mean that the American people wanted him to be president, but that the Zionist lobby, which benefits from Reagan's continued occupation of the top position of authority in the American Government, was behind this return. Under Reagan, the American Government registered a record in military and economic support offered to the Zionist enemy.

The first term of the Reagan presidency witnessed the climax of arrogance and madness by force which the Reagan government used in invading several countries and terrorizing their peoples. Such was the case with the invasion of Lebanon and Grenada; the launching of an undeclared war against Nicaragua; the

provocative operations committed against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah through the massing of fleets, warships, destroyers, and aircraft carriers off the Libyan coasts; conducting military maneuvers near Libya's borders and terroritorial waters; the economic and scientific blockade of Libyan Arab people in an attempt to deprive them from acquiring modern technology — just to name a few.

Despite the setbacks suffered by American imperialism under Reagan — such as the horrible defeat inflicted on its forces in Lebanon, which fled in panic under the blows and in the face of the steadfastness of the Lebanese Arab people and the living forces of the Arab nation — the Reagan government continues its aggressive policy against the forces of liberation in the Arab homeland, the American and Asian Continents, Latin America and Europe by deploying missiles of destruction in Europe to intimidate the peoples of the continent and thereby threaten world peace and security.

Under Reagan, U.S. unemployment reached record figures, figures not seen since the economic depression of the 1930's. The number of unemployed reached over 13 million burdening American citizens with increased taxes in addition to the mad rise in prices.

UAE President Arrives, Attends Reception

LD071618 Tripoli JANA in English 0822 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 13, November 7, Jamahiriyah News Agency — President of the state of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan arrived yesterday evening in the Jamahiriyah.

A big reception was held for Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and his accompanying delegation. The leader of the revolution was at the head of those who received him. Attending the reception were also masses of the basic people's congresses, who have welcomed the guest, chanting slogans of unity and stressing its necessity.

In his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan is accompanied by a large delegation that includes member of Supreme Council of Rulers and ruler of Umm al-Qaiwayn, Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; personal envoy of head of state Ahmad Khalifah al Suwaydi; Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi; Minister of State for Internal affairs General Hammudah ibn 'Ali; and head of hospitality and reception court Sa'id al-Darmaki.

The delegation also includes director of head of State Court, 'Ali al-Sharifah; deputy of minister of information and culture 'Abdallah al-Nuways; and director of head of State Court, Khamis al-Ramithi.

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi, Departs

LD071929 Tripoli JANA in English 1824 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 13, November 7, Jamahiriyah News Agency — An extended meeting was held between leader of the revolution and Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the state of the United Arab Emirates. The meeting took place shortly before Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan left the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting focused on vital issues of the Arab nation, bilateral relations, matters of mutual interest and present international situation.

Iranian Envoy Meets With Foreign Secretary

LD041915 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Tripoli, Nov 4, IRNA — Iran's ambassador in Libya, Kazem Khonsari met that country's foreign secretary, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki Sunday and discussed issues of mutual interest.

Visiting Maltese Foreign Minister Meets Al-Turayki

LD071939 Tripoli JANA in English 1817 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 13, November 7 Jamahiriyah News Agency — Secretary of General People's Committee of Bureau for Foreign Liaison Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki this morning met with the Maltese Foreign Minister Dr Alex Trigona, who is currently on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The meeting focused on bilateral relations and its promotion to serve mutual interest of the two friendly peoples, the situation in the Mediterranean Sea region and mutual efforts to turn it into a zone of peace, free from alien fleets that threaten the people of the region and the necessity of complying with the resolutions reached by the non-allied Mediterranean littoral countries during their ministerial meeting. The meeting also discussed the potentials of economic and political cooperation among the countries of the Mediterranean to accomplish the aims of its peoples.

The Maltese foreign minister expressed his country's great appreciation for the Jamahiriyah's stand on Malta's non-alignment and her continued efforts to keep the region free from alien fleets.

GUNT Reports Habre Forces Kill 51 in Southern Chad

LD071645 Tripoli JANA in English 0809 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Bardai, Safar 13, November 7, Jamahiriyah News Agency — The renegade clique in Ndjamena has committed a new crime among its numerous crimes it committed against the Chadian people who reject this renegade clique. The Chadian National Unity Government's sources reported on 5 November that forces of renegade Habre assassinated 51 citizens in southern Chad lately. The same sources said that most of those citizens were from Sarh City in Chari region bordering Central Africa. It is known that thousands of Chadian citizens fled southern Chad to get away from the tyranny of the renegade clique in Ndjamena.

SUDAN

Numayri Congratulates Reagan on Reelection

JN071150 Khartoum SUNA in English 1100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Nov (SUNA) — President Numayri sent today a congratulatory message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on occasion of his re-election as President for the second term. The message says: Having received the news of your re-election as President of the United States of America for second term of office it is a great pleasure for us to extend our heartfelt congratulations and good wishes.

As Sudan and the United States pursue a common policy based on calling for the restoration of world peace and the respect for sovereignty of individual states by keeping them away from alliance and foreign intervention it is of vital importance that our combined efforts continue for the realization of these noble goals particularly at this crucial moment when the world is facing a number of crisis and disasters.

We are fully confident Mr President that the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will witness further progress and prosperity during your new mandate for the promotion of the interests of our two friendly nations.

Looking forward to further cooperation between our two friendly states we wish Your Excellency and your wife good health and steady success with the assurances of our highest considerations.

Educational Cooperation Program Signed With USSR

JN071853 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Nov (SUNA) — The implementation program of educational and scientific cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Sudan and the USSR for the year 1984-85 was signed at the Foreign Ministry yesterday. It was signed on the Sudanese side by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Muhammad 'Ali and on the Soviet side by the Soviet ambassador in Khartoum.

Border Agreement With Central African Republic

EA080007 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The president of the republic has issued a provisional order for the approval of an agreement of good-neighborliness and the securing of the border between the Democratic Republic of Sudan and the Central African Republic for the year 1405 A.H.

The agreement aims to cement relations of fraternity and to secure the border between the two countries by regulating measures for free movement of the citizens of both countries in the border areas, for residence or for travel, on condition that they do not carry out any activities against security and stability, and do not infiltrate across the border except through border control points provided for in the agreement.

The agreement also (?provides) for the governments of the two countries to reinforce these border control points and for regular meetings to be held to discuss problems and exchange information and experts in the field of combating poaching.

SPLA Reports Success in Bentiu Battle

EA071418 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Details of the recent battle in Bentiu have reached Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army]. The battle was waged by groups from the Crocodile and Tiger Battalions, which swept through the whole town and destroyed all the houses there except for the airport area where a small number of the enemy forces are stationed. The SPLA inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment, destroying three tanks and one (Majaruz) truck.

The police and prison forces joined the Crocodile and Tiger forces. Among those who joined the SPLA from the police and the prisons are the following: Lieutenant Colonal (Izay Tut), commander of the police force in the recently created Bentiu Province; his deputy Major (Simon Jok); and Captain (Abraham Jak), commander of the province's paramilitary police reserve force.

SPLA Commander-in-chief Brother Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, has sent his revolutionary greetings to the men of the Tiger and Crocodile forces in Bentiu who carried out this military operation and urged them to do better [as heard].

SPLA Communique on Numayri's 'Racist Arrests'

EA080015 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Perhaps you might have heard in the news yesterday, several young officers from southern and western Sudan have been arrested beginning 26 October 1984, and this trend is expected to continue.

Now we read to you a communique from SPLA High Command. Fortunately, the SPLA source at the Army General Headquarters in Khartoum who sent this message is neither from the south nor west: a clear indication that there are many patriots within the Sudanese Army. It is to be recalled that Comrade Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, in an appeal to the Sudanese people on 3 March 1984, had to warn the Sudanese people about Numayri's divide and rule tactics.

It is therefore not strange that Numayri has arrested innocent officers and citizens and charged them with plotting against his dictatorial regime. It is Numayri's habit to find scapegoats when he is in trouble. The [words indistinct] has reached a point of collapse, and he has gone back to his infamous means of dividing the struggle of the Sudanese people — that is the question of nationality. At this stage in the people's struggle, he well understands that the south is totally against his reactionary and archaic system, and for that reason southern Sudanese Army officer is a danger. Similarly, the southern and western Sudan pose eminent threat to his rule.

Numayri has stationed troops around Omdurman to stop people coming from the west to enter the [word indistinct] town. The discontent in the Army has mounted because of the war in the south and the social (and) economic deterioration in the whole country. Many in the Army have contemplated the overthrow of Numayri's system. This new round of crackdown on the opposition, mainly among the officers from the south and the west, is not going to stop at the recorded figures, for his Army is (?mainly run) by westerners and southerners, that is soldiers and the NCO's. He will continue arresting any young officers from these regions. Numayri is always careful about any moves by southerners and westerners. He usually reacts violently and ruthlessly against these groups.

Fellow countrymen, what is happening in Khartoum today is racism being practiced by Numayri against nationalities in the country. This a clear proof that Numayri's system has entirely failed to solve the question of nationalities in the Sudan. The arrests he has made beginning 26 October 1984 onward are only examples of the divisions he has created, and he is still continuing, among our people. Since the arrest of these officers, Numayri started campaigning that westerns and southerners are causing trouble in the country. He is inciting racial and [words indistinct] against the people of these two parts of the country. He is trying to incite our people from the east. the north, and the center to hate and (?loathe) those coming from the west and the south.

Last year, the wave of hatred was directed against southerners. Tomorrow it will be directed against the northerners and easterners. The Sudanese people will continue to be victims of such atrociites and manipulations unless they start thinking hard and take the matter into their own hands.

Join the SPLA before you are arrested. Join the SPLM force to [words indistinct] against this reactionary system.

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Responding to Treatment

LD071832 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The president of the republic is continuing to respond satisfactorily to treatment and he is following the advice of his doctors. This communique was issued by the Presidency of the Republic this evening, carrying the signatures of Amor Chedli, Mohamed Ben Ismail, and Abdelaziz Annabi.

Prime Minister Reports on Talks With PRC

PM061525 Tunis L'ACTION in French 24 Oct 84 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Mohamed Mzali Tells Press Conference: Cooperation Between Countries of the South Not Only Possible But Inevitable"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali gave a press conference in Beijing and expressed his thanks and gratitude to the Chinese leaders and people for the warm welcome accorded to him and his accompanying delegation.

He said that his visit, though brief, had been very profitable and helped to set bilateral relations right on course with regard to cooperation, which has been increased in volume and improved both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Mohamed Mzali added: "I noted in my contacts the great respect which the Chinese accord the supreme combatant, and I found in them an unbending determination to improve bilateral cooperation and to give it the strongest possible boost. When I leave China I will be even more optimistic and determined to pursue action to increase cooperation between our two countries, because it is my belief that cooperation among countries of the South is not only possible but inevitable."

The prime minister said in this connection that Tunisia desires to increase cooperation in all fields — economic, commercial, and cultural — stressing that Tunisia and China have reached agreement on new forms of cooperation, not only bilateral, but also involving other partners. He cited the plan for the manufacture of fertilizers to be carried out with the participation of Tunisia, China, and Kuwait, and announced that he will be meeting Saturday with Kuwaiti officials to inform them of this agreement. The prime minister also announced that a ministerial delegation will be visiting China in November to investigate opportunities for trade between the two countries and to examine means of expanding these opportunities for the benefit of both peoples.

Talking about the concept of South-South cooperation, Mr Mzali said that Tunisia, under President Bourguiba's leadership, has always tried to base its relations of cooperation with all fraternal and friendly countries on mutual benefit, complementariness, and mutual trust and respect. As examples of such relations Mr Mzali cited Tunisia's cooperation with Algeria, Kuwait, and Turkey. He said in this connection that the prospects for cooperation with these countries are very promising.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Sends Anniversary Message to Chernenko

EA071629 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces, expressed his happiness and good wishes to the Communist Party, Government, and people of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, being celebrated tomorrow.

Our comrade revolutionary leader expressed his happiness and good wishes in a message he sent today to Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, and president of the country's Supreme Soviet Presidium. He stated that since the Great October Socialist Revolution was the origin of the light through which mankind will be freed from the burden of oppression and exploitation, the progressive and peace-loving people of the world have a high regard for it. He added that this day heralded a bright future era of equality, development and prosperity. He explained that the Soviet Union's relentless efforts for peade, justice, equality, and prosperity for the international community showed its firm stand for the realization of these goals. He stated that the people of the Soviet Union have been able to construct a socialist society over the past 67 years, under the leadership of the Communist Party, and have also taken great strides in various sectors. He added that these great achievements indicated that the people of the Soviet Union were exemplary in their hard work and dedication.

Our comrade revolutionary leader pointed out that the people of Ethiopia will always recall the support and general assistance of the CPSU and the Soviet people, and expressed his satisfaction at the high level growth of cooperation and friendship. On this occasion he wished Comrade Chernenko good health, and unlimited development and prosperity to the people of the Soviet Union.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan on Somali Troops Killed in Bakol

EA081014 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] A command unit from the 3d General Gabayreh division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], a wing of the Somali opposition forces (?attacked) (Ako) village between Xuddur and Yeed districts in Bakol Region, southwest Somalia. The DFSS fighters launched their attack on (Ako) village on 5 November at 2300 destroying two vehicles, a Fiat truck and a Land Rover. In their attack the DFSS commando unit razed to the ground the police station and killed four soldiers and wounded two others. The fighters scattered leaflets and pictures explaining the armed struggle of the Somali opposition forces. The commando unit returned to their base safely.

Also on 5 November at 2300, a commando unit from the same division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces launched a surprise attack on troops loyal to the regime based at Yeed district, Bakol region, southwest Somalia.

In their attack the DFSS fighters killed 5 soldiers and wounded 14 others. The gallant fighters of the DFSS scattered leaflets and pictures explaining the policies and programs of the DFSS aimed at wresting from Siad Barre the independence of Somalia he usurped in 1969.

Radio Halgan: Defense Minister Visits Hargeisa

EA081054 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The so-called defense minister of the obdurate regime of Mogadishu has arrived in Hargeisa, regional capital of Somalia's northwest region. The visit to Hargeisa by Ali Samantar follows various military successes scored by the fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces against loyalist troops of the Barre regime. The SNM fighters inflicted an irreversible defeat on the regime's 26th division.

The situation has become so tense in the northwest region that the Mogadishu regime was forced to dispatch the so-called defense minister to Hargeisa. The fighters inflicted great reverses and a humiliating defeat on the loyalist troops of General Barre and captured a very large quantity of arms and military hardware.

The military delegation led by surrogate Ali Samantar was sent to Hargeisa to assess the overall military situation and what led to the defeat of the Regime's troops.

Other reports from Hargeisa confirm that military investigation and arrests continue among all ranks of the 26th division where the Barre regime suspects that elements who support the Somali opposition have infiltrated the rank and file of the division.

Reports from Awdal region confirm that the overall situation of the loyalist troops of the regime in the region is very bad and interunit fighting continues unabated.

Radio Halgan: Somali Troops Defect to DFSS

EA081027 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan In Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] wing of the Somali opposition forces carried out a military operation at Cabuud Waaq district in Ghel Gudut region, central Somalia, on 2 November.

The demolishing commando unit of the DFSS killed four soldiers and wounded six others at Cabuud Waaq district. The fighters also destroyed vehicles and other military hardware belonging to the loyalist troops of the Mogadishu regime.

Other reports from Galcaio, the regional capital of Mudug region, confirm that loyalist troops of the Barre regime from the 4th Brigade of the 21st Division stationed at Gaalkacyo, Mudug region, have started fleeing from their camps.

The reports add that in the past 3 weeks, several hundred soldiers have fled from their camps and defected to the Somali opposition forces.

TANZANIA

SFRY Supplies to OAU Liberation Committee

EA071854 Dar Es Salaam External Services in English 1600 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Dar Es Salaam: Yugoslavia today donated 8 pickup lorries, an ambulance, 25 motorcycles, 50 bicycles, and some foodstuffs to the Liberation Committee of the OAU. The committee's executive secretary, Ndugu Hashim Mbita, received the donation from the Yugoslav ambassador, Ndugu Ivan Ivekovic, during a short ceremony in Dar Es Salaam.

Ndugu Mbita said that the South African racist regime was strengthening its apartheid policy by introducing the so-called constitutional reforms, attacking neighbouring countries and bluffing the international community.

The Yugoslav ambassador said the liberation organizations should use aid with frugality because the whole world was hit by recession.

CAMEROON

Ivorian Foreign Minister Brings Message to Biya

AB071848 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] President Paul Biya this evening received a special envoy of Ivory Coast, bearer of a special message from President Houphouet-Boigny. They envoy, the Ivorian minister of foreign affairs, said the message had to do with regular consultations on current continental issues.

On the upcoming OAU summit, particularly on the Western Sahara issue, the Ivorian foreign minister, Simeon Ake, said the Ivory Coast abides strictly by the Charter of the OAU. Touching on the Chadian crisis, Mr Ake hoped that greater efforts will be made to find a lasting settlement in spite of the deadlock at the Brazzaville talks.

CHAD

Departure of Final Manta Convoy Confirmed

AB071205 Paris AFP in French 1125 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 7 Nov (AFP) — The spokesman for the French troops in Chad has confirmed the departure from Ndjamena today of the last convoy of the Manta operation troops, saying that the convoy was heading toward Cameroon and crossing the Chari River which separates the two countries.

Questioned by AFP, the spokesman pointed out that this was "the last sizeable convoy" within the framework of the withdrawal of the French troops from Chad. The spokesman noted that the convoy consisted of about 40 military vehicles and about (?15) heavy trucks loaded with containers.

Ndjamena Views Al-Turayki Remarks on Chad

AB071350 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] A few days before the beginning of the OAU summit, Libya has made its opinion about Chad officially known through Al-Turayki: Were it not for the OAU summit, Libya would have already begun its new invasion of Chad.

This is one of its aims and strategies. Al-Turayki, Al-Qadhdhafi's spokesman, said yesterday that in his opinion Chad had been occupying the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti territory, which is in reality an extension of Libya and part of Libya's border. (?Why is) Al-Turayki threatening Chad with an invasion? Libya's principle of attacking our country was again publicly reasserted yesterday by Al-Qadhdhafi's spokesman. The French and Libyan withdrawal, as we have always said and continue to say, is a one-sided withdrawal because Libya continues to intensify its presence in the north of our country contrary to reports that Tripoli is respecting the clauses of the French- Libyan bilateral agreement. In any case, the world realized this yesterday while listening to Al-Turayki. He arrogantly stated that the Libyan forces would return to Chad if the Chadian Government attacked the rebels, thus preventing the Chadians from taking over their own territory.

Whereas the French soldiers have left Chad, which they entered upon the request of the government, the Libyans are proving to their French partners that they will continue to encourage subversion and fuel the war in Chad. Everybody is aware of the existence of the sinister Islamic army that has thrown so many Chadian families into mourning. The formidable armada [words indistinct] (?is maintaining) its murderous intentions. It was created by Tripoli whose apparent aim is to force the Chadians into subservience, but Tripoli is bound to fail.

If we analyze Al-Turayki's ravings, we will realize that the Libyan invader merely intends to forge ahead. With the approach of the OAU summit, Libya has launched a huge campaign of lies in order to maintain its presence in Chad. [passage indistinct]

The reserved attitude of all the Chadian people toward the so-called simultaneous withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad is being justified today by the actions of [words indistinct]. Our country's cause will nevertheless triumph because the Libyan leader's terrorist acts in Africa and in the world are sufficiently known so that responsible governments will avoid being involved in the corruption associated with Libyan petrodollars. The Libyans have clearly reasserted to African and world opinion that they will continue to spill Chadian blood.

Efforts by the government of the Third Republic to restore peace in the country in order to achieve national reconciliation are fought against by the Libyan terrorists because they want to leave their mark on our country. With Al-Qadhdhafi's determination to forge ahead, one can believe that the fascist regime of Tripoli is deploying its military arsenal in disregard of the determination of the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] — supported by all the Chadian people — to free Chad totally from Libyan obscurantism.

Peace-loving countries in the world sympathize with our country. This is brilliant proof of the justness of the government's cause that is being defended against the invaders. [passage indistinct]

The legitimacy of the Chadian Government is not negotiable. It can be seen each day in the field of national reconstruction and nationalist struggle carried out by the FANT against the Libyan invasionary forces. The diabolical diatribe of Al-Turayki (?cannot) prevent the patriotic forces from touching the districts presently under Libyan occupation. In any case, this show of megalomania is food for thought for those who continue to believe in Libyan's honesty.

With regard to the French and Libyan agreement, the boasting by the Libyan minister should give food for thought for those who are still skeptical. As for the Chadian people, they are alert as they know very well that they must attempt to ensure their survival by themselves and absolutely defend their threatened dignity.

AFP Cites Amnesty Report on Habre Regime Massacres

AB072146 Paris AFP in French 1827 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] London, 7 Nov (AFP) — Prisoners killed at gunpoint, civilians killed at random, some of them burned alive: Chadian Government forces of President Hissein Habre have summarily executed hundreds of persons in the south of the country over the past 2 months, Amnesty International stated on Thursday.

According to a communique of the human rights organization, which has its headquarters in London, members of the presidential guard and police security force were among the troops that had taken part in the massacres. Some of the victims were suspected of taking part in an armed opposition to the government, Amnesty International stated.

Eighty persons who, "allegedly took part in armed opposition" were executed after they had been made prisoners on 27 September in Deli, in western Logone, Amnesty writes. Troops arrested local community chiefs and political leaders from the South, the human rights organization adds, without specifying whether they are among the victims.

Amnesty indicates that in the Moyen-Chari region, "troops were reported to have shot farmers working on their farms near Danamadji and shot at random at the people of Bedaya. People who took refuge in a church at Ngalo to escape a massacre were burned alive, while local chiefs like Dr Ngoidi N'dem, a former political leader in the Moyen-Chari region, are said to have "disappeared." Dr Ngoidi N'dem was arrested on 16 September in Sarh, the capital of that region, the organization states, and specifies that "he had not taken part in any political activity since the new government took power 2 years ago."

Amnesty concludes that it has appealed to President Hissein Habre's government to "stop the executions; start an inquiry into the killings disappearances and make sure that all prisoners are well treated."

Bardai Reports Communique on Military Operations

AB072053 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

["War Communique;" date and place of issue not given — read by announcer]

[Text] [Words indistinct] According to our military correspondent in the southern part of the country, in the morning of 5 November, the shabby FAN force in Kaloumba, some few kilometers from Sarh, was destroyed by the valiant Red Commandos [words indistinct]. In the morning of 5 November the enterprising commandos launched an attack at the Sarh airport. At the same time, a Fokker-type plane transporting goods and trying to land, was shot at by the revolutionary forces. The aircraft, which was seriously hit, had to turn back and crashland in (?Bongor). The city of Sarh is surrounded by the courageous National Liberation Army commandos.

Our military correspondent promises to send us the casualty toll of the operations [words indistinct].

ZAIRE

First Contingent of Troops in Chad Returns Home

AB071557 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1305 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Nov (AZAP) — Three hundred soldiers constituting the first contingent of the Zairian Detachment in Chad (DZT), returned to Kinshasa on Tuesday from Ndjamena in accordance with the withdrawal decision announced on 12 October 1984 by the Executive Council.

These DZT soldiers, who returned to Ndjamena on an Air Zaire DC-10 plane, the "Mont Ngaliema," expressed satisfaction with their return home following 16 months of absence. The rest of the withdrawal of the Zairian Detachment in Chad will be spread over 2 to 3 days, according to a statement by the National Defense and Territorial Security Department in Kinshasa. According to the same source, military cooperation between Zaire and Chad, that is covered by bilateral agreements, will continue in spite of the withdrawal of the Zairian contingent from Chad.

It will be recalled that in the framework of this cooperation, 500 Chadian commandos recently completed training in Zaire while 500 others, who took over from them, have already arrived at the Commando Training Center of Kotakoli.

The maneuvers for the withdrawal of the Zairian military detachment from Chad were supervised by a delegation of the Department of National Defense and Territorial Security led by Colonel Baoko Yoka, secretary general of that department.

Col Baoko, who arrived in Ndjamena on Saturday at the head of this national defense department delegation held several rounds of talks in Ndjamena with Col Mosala, the DZI commander as well as with the Zairian ambassador to Chad, General Malu-Malu and Mr N'dilnodji, Chadian minister delegate to the presidency in charge of national defense, war veterans and war victims.

The talks between the two Zairian officers were on the organization of the withdrawal of Zairian soldiers while those he had with the Chadian minister enabled him to officially notify him of the withdrawal of the Zairian military detachment from Chad.

On this occasion, Mr Ndilnodji expressed satisfaction with the Zairian troops' action in his country, stressing that the Zairian soldiers arrived in Chad to "extinguish the flames of war," and are leaving as soldiers who have ended their mission.

In a chat with DZT soldiers, Col Baoko told them that their return to Zaire after a successful mission, is an honor for the Zairian nation which sent its soldiers to defend Africa's honor. Col Bakoko expressed satisfaction with the good behavior of the Zairian soldiers in Chad, recalling to them that as soldiers in the service of Zaire, they must consider themselves to be engaged in the cause of Africa.

Ake Brings Houphouet Message to Mobutu
AB071410 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake was this morning received in audience at Mont Ngaliema by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko to whom he delivered a message from his Ivorian counterpart, Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Minister Simeon Ake told us that the message was one of brotherhood and peace.

In reply to a question by our colleague Kabangu Chida concerning the forthcoming OAU summit, the Ivorian foreign minister regretted that President Houphouet-Boigny's request for the postponement of the meeting has been rejected. Mr Simeon Ake also talked about Chad.

[Begin recording] [Ake] First of all, I must take this opportunity to thank President Mobutu Sese Seko very sincerely for the audience he kindly granted me this morning and which enabled me to accomplish the mission my head of state entrusted to me.

I am also happy to meet again my friend and fellow foreign minister, Umba Di Lutete, who accorded me an extremely cordial and fraternal reception. Within the framework of the permanent consultations existing between him and President Mobutu, the president of the republic has sent me to deliver a message to his brother and friend. I have just delivered the message. I cannot, of course, disclose to you the contents of the message. All I can tell you is that it concerns the preoccupations of our two heads of state with regard to the problems of peace, security, and development in Africa. Our two heads of state have similar views concerning these problems and I can say that my mission has been well accomplished.

[Chida] Mr Minister, what does Ivory Coast think about the prospects of the forthcoming OAU summit conference? Do you think that the date should be modified?

[Ake] The Ivorian head of state took the initiative of asking President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current chairman of the OAU, to postpone this summit meeting so that we may have enough time to prepare it better and try to settle the little problems that are complicating the life of the OAU in order that the heads of state and the leaders of our peoples may be able to meet to devote their time to the main problems now facing Africa, including that of development. It does not seem that our request has been accepted by the majority of member states since there has been no reaction from the current OAU chairman, although only a few days remain for the conference to begin. The conference will therefore take place. Ivory Coast will take part in it but without any illusions concerning its results.

[Chida] Concerning Chad, Mr Minister: There seems to be a total deadlock in dialogue following the failure of the Brazzaville conference. Will Ivory Coast take an initiative in order to help bring belligerents back to the negotiating table?

[Ake] It is difficult for me to answer your question, but I think that each of the African heads of state is trying as much as he can to help ensure that our Chadian brothers are reconciled, that they think with their hearts and not with their heads, that they do everything possible to stop the fratricidal war that has caused so much harm to that country, and that the Chadians may come together to rebuild their country in unity and with respect for its territorial integrity. I do not know whether my head of state will take an initiative but I know that the situation prevailing in Chad has always been one of his preoccupations. He has done what he could and he will continue to do what he can to help our Chadian brothers to be reconciled just as President Mobutu has done and continues to do.

We are very happy and very grateful to President Mobutu for having made certain decisions — at the request of our Chadian brothers — to help Chad. [end recording]

BURKINA

Sankara Sends Chernenko Congratulations Message

AB071527 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] President Thomas Sankara has sent a congratulatory message to Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet leader. In the message Captain Sankara writes:

Comrade General Secretary, on the occasion of the celebrations of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] I am very pleased to express to you and to the Soviet people the militant congratulations of the Burkinabe people, the National Council of the Revolution, the government and myself. I also take the opportunity to tell you again how highly the revolutionary Burkinabe people appreciate the achievements of that great popular victory which shows that no one can successfully gag a nation when it is determined to be master of its future. Strengthened by that experience, I can assure you that the Burkinabe people will leave no stone unturned to ensure that the noble ideals of peace and justice dear to the progressive world will prevail.

Expressing my satisfaction over the ties of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries, I extend to the Soviet people and you the best wishes of health and continued prosperity. Comrade General Secretary, please accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of the Republic

GHANA

Oil Palm Agreement Signed With French Firm

AB071551 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Ghana Oil Palm Development Corporation today signed a $35.9 million agreement with a French firm, Institut de Recherche pour Huiles et Oleagineux, for the improvement of oil palm production in Ghana.

The agreement covers the second phase of a contract signed in 1977 between the Ghana Government and the French firm. The French firm will provide consultancy services and management as well as research for the project.

Infrastructure, including houses, will also be constructed for the workers of the Kwae Oil Palm Plantations where the project is based. A number of small-scale oil palm producers attached to the project will be increased. The mill attached to the project is also to be expanded to produce 25 metric tons of oil palm daily.

It is hoped that when the project is completed, it will reactivate other oil palm plantations managed by the Ghana Food Distribution Corporation and the Food Production Corporation.

The secretary for agriculture, Mr John Ndeburgre, signed for the government, while the managing director of the Ghana Oil Palm Development Corporation, Mr A.M. Redshore, who is representing the French firm, signed for his company.

The International Development Association will provide $25 million, while the Ghana Oil Palm Development Corporation provides $9.6 million. The Government of Ghana will support the project with $1.3 million. The government is also expected to provide 10 percent cedi equivalent of the salaries of the foreign workers.

GBC To Get Three New 50-KW Transmitters

AB072352 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The secretary for information, Miss Joyce Aryee, today inspected construction work going on in Accra for the installation of three new 50-kilowatt transmitters for the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC].

Speaking to the GBC staff engaged in the project, Miss Aryee asked them to work hard for the nation to receive a better transmission. The installation will replace the old 10-kilowatt transmitters now in use. Miss Aryee further called on the workers to ensure that the wiring for the new equipment will be safe enough to prevent thieves from stealing them.

Conducting the secretary around the facilities, the director of engineering of the GBC, Mr Bonsu Bruce, explained that the actual installation work will start in January next year and will be completed within 4 months. He said this will enable all parts of the country to receive continuous service without breaks in transmission. Bonsu Bruce therefore appeals to the government to supply the GBC with asbestos roofing sheets to enable the project to be completed in time.

Reagan Reelection, U.S.-African Ties Viewed

AB071641 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Kojo Yanka commentary]

[Text] The news of the reelection of Mr Ronald Reagan for another 4-year term as President of the United States has not come as a surprise. Long before the elections, opinion polls had predicted a landslide victory over his opponent who did not have many alternatives to Reagan's internal policies. Americans have not only endorsed the 4 years of Reagan's first term in office, they have also given the President the chance to build up the confidence of the American people vis-a-vis the challenge posed by the other superpower, the Soviet Union.

Definitely it is the American people themselves and no other people who have the right to choose their man for the White House. However, because America is a superpower and because her foreign policy has had a major impact on the affairs of the whole world, particularly the Third World, it is pertinent to make a number of observations on the reelection.

First of all, it is [America's] insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for the freedom of the Namibian people which has been vehemently rejected by the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU. America's refusal to vote for any measures meant by the United Nations to discipline or isolate South Africa is a sore point for all black people of the world.

Again, the United States has used its power against small nations like Nicaragua. It actually invaded Grenada. The people of Nicaragua have just gone through an electoral process and have chosen their leader. Like the people of the United States, Nicaraguans too have the right to determine who their leaders should be. In Santiago, Chile, President Pinochet, who was brought to power by the foreign inspired assassination of the people's leader, Salvador Allende, has lost the support of his Cabinet and his people. He has assumed emergency powers just to cover his incapacity to run a country whose people have been denied their right to rule themselves.

Under President Reagan, there is a turning away from the United Nations system and multilateralism in the solution of delicate conflicts. Also citing the so-called tyranny of the majority as a reason, the Reagan administration is on the point of withdrawing from UNESCO because the majority of member states wants to see, among other things, programs that will ensure a more balanced North-South information flow.

Despite the easy temptation to regard his massive electoral victory as an endorsement of his policies toward black people, it is quite possible that President Reagan may actually begin to appreciate the hostility generated by these policies and thus change course. This is the only way to earn the true friendship of other nations.

Some African countries may appear to be firmly in the American camp today just because of the almighty dollar. But these should never be taken as representing the generality of African feeling.

True African-American friendship will be decided ultimately by what the United States helps or prevents South Africa from doing to our brothers in southern Africa.

GUINEA

Conte Receives Message From Togolese Leader

AB072116 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic this afternoon received in audience Koffi Amega, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Togo.

He was accompanied by Komlan Alipui, minister of economy and finance. Koffi Amega delivered a message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema to President Lansana Conte. It is believed that the talks between the head of state and the special emissary of President Eyadema had to do with the forthcoming ECOWAS summit scheduled to take place this month in Lome.

4 Policemen Jailed Following Riot at Kamsar

AB072152 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] It will be recalled that some ill-intentioned persons tried to foment trouble and disturb the peace at the Kamsar industrial city on 10, 11, and 12 September 1984, following the accidental death of the young (Kerfana) Cisse on the premises of the Kamsar police station. Now justice has been done and the four policemen who caused the death of (Kerfana) Cisse have just been sentenced to 4 to 5 years in jail.

The accused persons have been sentenced to the following jail terms: Chief Warrant Officer (Bintu Ndiaye), 5 years' imprisonment with no possibility of parole; she was the duty officer on the day of the incident; Warrant Officer Mohammed (Laminou Souba), Warrant Officer Herve Vincent (Bangoura), and Lance Corporal (Desi Kilavogui) have each been sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment with no possibility of parole.

IVORY COAST

President Houphouet-Boigny Congratulates Reagan

AB081125 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 8 Nov 84 p1

[President Houphouet-Boigny's congratulatory message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan following his re-election]

[Text] I am particularly happy to send you my warm congratulations on the occasion of your brilliant reelection as President of the United States.

I would also like to tell you the Ivory Coast is and will always be happy and proud to maintain with your great country relations of open friendship and trustful cooperation based on mutual respect for the personality, sovereignty, and interests of each state.

On this occasion, I would like to renew my sentiments of deep esteem and friendship for the American people. To these, I am pleased to add — in the name of the Ivorian people and government and on my own behalf — fervent wishes for your health and successful accomplishment of your very important and noble mission.

I ardently hope that your second term of office will witness the further strengthening and development of the excellent bonds of cooperation existing between the United States and Ivory Coast. I pray you to accept, Mr President, my highest regards.

MALI

Traore Congratulates Chernenko on National Day

AB071720 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the republic, has

sent a message of congratulations to His Excellency Konstantin Chernenko on the celebration of the Soviet national day.

President Moussa Traore has said in the message that he is convinced that the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will further strengthen in the mutual interest of our two peoples.

NIGERIA

Buhari Receives Outgoing Saudi Ambassador

AB072124 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Nigeria has commended Saudi Arabia for standing by her at OPEC and other world forums. The commendation was given today at Dodan Barracks by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, while receiving the outgoing Saudi ambassador to Nigeria, Mr al-Sa'ud Mufti. He said relations between the two countries have improved due to the efforts of the ambassador. General Buhari restated that the two countries shared common interests in in many spheres, stressing that the Federal Military Government would continue to cherish its relationships with that Kingdom.

Ambassador Mufti has earlier thanked the head of state for accepting an invitation by King Fahd to visit Saudi Arabia. He said that the cooperation given to him by the government had made his assignment easier and hoped that his successor would be given the same understanding.

Polisario Leader Arrives for Talks With Buhari

AB071650 Lagos NAN in English 1644 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Ikeja, Nov 7 (NAN) — The leader of the Polisario Front of the Sahrawi African Democratic Republic, Mr Abdelaziz Mohammed, arrived in Lagos today to meet the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari.

He was met at Murtala Mohammed Airport by officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. Although his mission was not immediately known, it is believed to be connected with the forthcoming OAU summit in Addis Ababa. Mr Abdelaziz is expected to leave the country tomorrow.

SDAR To Attend Summit

AB080755 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Talks were held yesterday in Lagos between Nigerian officials and representatives of the SDAR on the forthcoming 20th OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In an interview with state house correspondents after a private meeting with the head of state, the SDAR secretary general, Mohammed Abdelaziz, said that SDAR officials will attend the summit meeting since no other African country opposed its presence except Morocco.

Mr Abdelaziz said he exchanged views with General Buhari on the problems facing the continent, especially the issue of liberation and decolonization on the continent. He also briefed the head of state on the efforts of the Sahrawi people to find a peaceful solution to its conflict with Morocco.

Hassan Urged To Cooperate With OAU on SDAR Issue

AB071320 Lagos International Service in English 0950 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Viewpoint]

[Excerpts] The Moroccan monarch, King Hassan, has threatened to pull his country out of the OAU if the SDAR is allowed to sit at this month's OAU summit. Our viewpoint submits that it is not in the best interest of Morocco to withdraw from the continental organization.

Morocco's threats to quit the OAU stem from the disputed Western Sahara over which she is laying territorial claims. It must be stressed that Morocco's territorial ambition over Western Sahara negates the OAU Charter which enjoins its members to respect preindependence colonial boundaries. It is also against the commitment of the OAU to the decolonization of Africa, as well as the UN principles of self-determination for all members.

Nevertheless, the OAU adopted an accommodating approach to the Western Sahara conflict by recommending a referendum to determine the wishes of the people. Even this Morocco has refused to allow. It is because of the lack of cooperation from Morocco that Nigeria had to withdraw from the OAU Committee on Western Sahara in September this year. Before then, the Polisario Front had proclaimed the SDAR in Western Sahara and this has since been recognized by well over half of the OAU member states. It was on this score that the SDAR was admitted into the OAU in 1982 as a full-fledged state. The Kingdom of Morocco did not take kindly to this development and obviously did not care if her posture split the OAU as the '82 Tripoli experience showed.

Now the SDAR, which voluntarily stayed away from the 19th summit of the OAU, has announced its action to attend this month's summit in Addis Ababa. In her reaction, Morocco has threatened to quit the continental organization if the SDAR is allowed to resume its seat at the meeting. Such lines of action obviously cannot be in the best interest of Morocco, which in the first place is responsible for the delay in setting the Western Sahara dispute.

Morocco cannot afford to isolate itself from the rest of Africa no matter what her Western friends tell her. And in any case, her objection to SDAR's participation in the 20th summit lacks (?validity) as membership of the SDAR has not been withdrawn by the OAU. King Hassan of Morocco has a responsibility to help keep the OAU and indeed the African Continent stable.

Instead of threatening to pull his Kingdom out of the OAU, the Moroccan monarch should cooperate with the organization in its efforts to resolve the Western Sahara dispute.

Official on FMG Cancellation of World Bank Project

AB071330 Lagos NAN in English 1250 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Makurdi, Nov 7 (NAN) — The World Bank-assisted urban development project in Benue has been suspended indefinitely, Mr William Amguti, the state commissioner for works, housing, transport, lands and survey, said in Makurdi yesterday. Mr Amguti told a news conference that the suspension was at the instance of the Federal Government, which he said regarded the continued execution of the project as an indirect way of obtaining foreign loans. The Federal Government, he said, had barred state governments from obtaining any form of external loan.

The project, which was being financed by the World Bank, the Federal and Benue Governments envisaged the development of sites for the construction of low-income houses and the provision of access roads and pipe-borne water at the locations. [sentence as received] Four towns, Makurdi, Gboko, Otukpo and Idah, were to benefit from the project.

Mr Amguti said that work on the project would be resumed without the World Bank's involvement, whenever the state's economy improved. The commissioner said that the state's water corporation was being re-organized to make it more effective in providing drinking water and in collecting water rates.

He stated that the ministry had saved more than 1 million naira this year through the execution of 11 projects by direct labor. Mr Amguti said that the ministry planned to establish a driving school to educate dirvers on the proper handling of vehicles and the use of roads to help minimise accidents.

Selling Shares of Parastatals to Public Considered

AB071604 Lagos NAN in English 1554 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Lagos, Nov 7 (NAN) — The Federal Government is on the verge of taking momentous decisions on a possible sale of some of shares of its parastatals to the public, the minister of commerce and industry, Dr Mahmud Tukur, announced in Lagos today.

Addressing the new boards of directors of companies and parastatals under his ministry, the minister urged them to give their full cooperation in implementing any decision that might affect a company under them. Government involvement in private enterprises, said Dr Tukur, was for strategic or security reasons, as well to ensure that no individual or group in the country dominated the economy.

He enjoined the board members to ensure that the enterprises were profit-oriented and provided excellent service with prudent financial management.

There are 35 companies and parastatals under the Ministry of Commerce and Industries. They have been grouped under four zones — Lagos, Kano, Maiduguri, and Port Harcourt. Lagos zone, which comprises Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Ondo, and Kwara, has the largest concentration with 18 companies. Kano zones has seven, Maiduguri three, and Port Harcourt seven.

Lagos Airport Postal Workers Strike Over Back Pay

AB080945 Lagos NAN in English 0915 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Ikeja, Nov 7 (NAN) — The acting minister of communications, Dr Emmanuel Nsan, visited the P and T office at Murtala Mohammed Airport today following reports that casual workers at the airport's mail office had gone on a sit-down strike. The workers are demanding four months salary arrears. Dr Nsan, who is also the minister of health, said that the Federal Government had no intention of taking any negative action against any worker because many workers had been retrenched from both the public and private sectors.

He told the workers to resume work and await government action and assured them that the government would look into their demand. He said that the mail bags lying in the P and T office at the airport were for land-locked West African countries, for which Nigeria served as transit point. He blamed the strike on the officials of the Ministry of Communication who, he said, failed to intimate him with the workers' problem. The workers are responsible for the sorting of the country's in-coming and out-going mails.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Congratulates DPRK Workers Party

MB071147 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, recently sent a message of congratulations to the Korean people and the members of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] on the 39th anniversary of the founding of this political organization. In the message sent to President Kim Il-song, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos noted he shared the joy of the workers and peasants, as well as all the people of the DPRK, and he stressed the role played by the Korean people in the tasks of building socialism, which has resulted in great changes in the country. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos pointed out that the self-denial of the WPK, which is wisely led by Comrade Kim Il-song, led to the implementation of achievements in various aspects of national life, including the socieconomic field.

In conclusion, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the desire to deepen further the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the peoples and parties of Angola and the DPRK.

Appeals Court Commutes Fragata Death Sentence

MB072023 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] We have received at our newsdesk the revised sentence which has been given the accused, Franisco Carlos Augusto Fragata. The message reads: The Appeals Court reexamined the sentence which the People's Revolutionary Tribunal gave the accused, Francisco Carlos Augusto Fragata. The accused was sentenced to death by firing squad because of crimes committed against the People's Republic of Angola, according to the penal code, Article 2 of law 7/78 of 26 May, which referred to the illegal traffic of precious stones, like diamonds, which is punishable [words indistinct] by law, 9/79 of 22 June.

The Appeals Court considered the facts (?presented) in court and proved during the (?trial) [words indistinct] that those facts are punished according to the penal code, Article 2 of the law 7/78. Thus the facts being proved, the tribunal then proceeded to adopt measures to protect the (?interests) of the People's Republic of Angola and its citizens, which is mentioned in the second part of the paragraph 3, of Article 4 of the law 7/78 of 26 May. Thus, the initial sentence was partially altered, following the appeal. [Words indistinct] based on Article 91 of the penal code, the tribunal sentenced the accused, Francisco Carlos Augusto Fragata, to 6 years in prison. A sentence of 4 years in prison will be further applied for illicit smuggling of precious stones. For crimes against the security of the state, the accused will (?serve) 8 years in prison.

The appeals court took into consideration the good behavior of the accused [words indistinct] which were extenuating circumstances according to Article 39 of the penal code.

Security Forces Mount Offensive Against UNITA

MB071010 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The recent offensive mounted by the national defense and security forces has caused dispair among a number of criminals in the pay of the UNITA puppet group. Sources close to the 8th Military Region Command point out that between the months of August and September this year, about 70 bandits were killed, while another 8 and various individuals who cooperated with them were captured.

In addition, with the aim of putting an end to the murderous wrath of the UNITA criminals and other hostile actions against the Angolan nation, the 4th Region Military Tribunal is continuing with the trial of seven bandits in Huambo. The trial is open to the public.

UNITA Counters MPLA Offensives

MB071715 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 7 Nov, (KUP) — The MPLA is in a state of despair and is trying by all means to decimate the people and destroy their possessions. They are doing it through the offensives against the heroic resistance to the Russians and Cubans, headed by UNITA since 1975.

The most flagrant examples occurred when the MPLA tried to retake positions and areas in the east, southeast, and south of Angola. These attempts were frustrated by the UNITA Armed Forces, which have fought the MPLA criminal operations tenaciously.

In their attempt to create terror, the MPLA, the Russians, and their Cuban proxies are spraying lead everywhere. They spray lethal lead from the air. They have used the MiG-23, Mi-8 helicopters, Mi-24 helicopters, and PC-7, Antonov, and Fiat aircraft. They have used tanks, BRDM armed cars, and BM-21 armored vehicles. They have used long-range artillery and ultramodern weapons, like Stalin's organs, with the intention of destroying UNITA.

Under the wise leadership of Dr Jonas Savimbi, president of UNITA and supreme commander of its Armed Forces, the UNITA soldiers fought heroically once again on all war fronts and have destroyed the MPLA's macabre dream of retaking the areas liberated by UNITA. In these areas, the MPLA, in a criminal action to infiltrate these areas, have used the airplanes to kill defenseless people in order to use intimidation tactics.

We underline what happened on the Cuito military front, where our correspondent informs us about the cowardly MPLA bombing of one of the UNITA's central hospitals, where innocent people died. In reply to treacherous attacks by MPLA aircraft, piloted by Portugese mercenaries, Russians, and Cubans, against civilian villages, agricultural centers, and civilian central hospitals, UNITA forces launched a counteroffensive which caused the flight of the Russians and Cubans more quickly than they wished. They left on the terrain hundreds of dead soldiers,

including Peoples Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers, Cubans, and Russians. They could not prevent the destruction of a great quantity of combat and transport vehicles and helicopters, as well as the capture of large quantities of war materiel.

UNITA suffered 30 dead and some wounded, despite the MPLA's false propaganda based on shameless lies. UNITA's victories are the result of their clashes against the MPLA. The MPLA ran away disgracefully from Cuito where MPLA troops were involved in another one of their macabre operations. Other MPLA soldiers were captured. This and other facts reveal the superiority of the UNITA combatants.

The UNITA soldiers confirm every day their determination and capability to repel the Russian and Cuban invaders, as well as their followers, the MPLA warlords.

Envoy to GDR Meets With African Diplomats

MB071856 Luanda ANGOP in French 1600 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov, (ANGOP) — Mendes de Carvalho, the Angolan ambassador to the GDR, met on Tuesday in the Angolan Embassy in the GDR with members of the African diplomatic corps. On this occasion, the African diplomats discussed issues of mutual interest and analyzed the problems of the present situation on the African Continent.

BOTSWANA

Masire Congratulates Reagan on Reelection Victory

MB071344 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has congratulated American President Ronald Reagan on his sweeping victory in the U.S. presidential elections. In a note sent to Mr Reagan this morning, Dr Masire reaffirmed his wishes for the further strengthening of the already cordial relations between Botswana and the United States.

The message reads: On the happy occasion of your reelection to the presidency of the United States of America, I derive pleasure in extending on behalf of the government and people of Botswana and on my behalf our warmest congratulations. The message ends: May I also take this opportunity to reaffirm my wishes for the further strengthening of the already cordial relations between our two countries for the mutual benefit of our peoples.

Masire Message to USSR on Revolution Anniversary

MB071748 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has sent a message of congratulations to Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko on the anniversary of the Great October Revolution, which is today.

The message reads: On the happy occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I derive great pleasure in extending on behalf of the government and the people of Botswana, and on my own behalf, our warmest congratulations to Your Excellency and through you to the government and people of the USSR.

The message continues: May the bonds of friendship and solidarity which so happily bind our peoples and countries grow from strength to strength in the spirit of nonalignment, peace, and security in the world.

LESOTHO

King, Jonathan Congratulate Reagan on Victory

MB071656 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II and the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Jonathan, have congratulated President Ronald Reagan on his reelection for another 4-year term as president of the United States.

In his message, his majesty expressed the wish for President Reagan's second term to spell and engender peace for all the nations of the world.

The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan said President Reagan's success is proof of the very high esteem and confidence the American people have in their leader.

He said the Basotho are looking forward to greater cooperation between the Governments of Lesotho and the United States for their mutual benefit during Mr Reagan's second term of office.

Both his majesty and the prime minister wished the U.S. President blessings and good health to be able to fulfill the task of seeking ways and means of restoring peace so badly needed by the world and to lead the American nation to a yet greater future in the days that lie ahead.

MALAWI

Banda Congratulates Reagan on Reelection

MB071829 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] His excellency the life president has sent a congratulatory message to Mr Ronald Reagan on his reelection for a second term as president of the United States. In the message released by the Ministry of External Affairs, the life president offered on his own behalf and on behalf of the government and people of Malawi congratulations to Mr Reagan.

The life president also reaffirmed his wish to see the ties of friendship and cooperation that bind the two countries continue to grow from strength to strength for the benefit of the peoples of the countries.

Ngwazi [Banda] said he was confident that under Mr Reagan's guidance and wise and strong leadership, the American people would achieve further success in economic and technological fields and that Mr Reagan would continue to work for and promote peace, security, justice, human dignity, and prosperity not only for the American people, but also for the whole world in general.

Ngwazi wished Mr Reagan good health and happiness.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR 'Terrorists' Murder 12 in Zambezia Province

MB071904 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] terrorists have murdered 12 people and seriously injured 3 others in an attack on a village in the food growing area of Zambezia Province, in the north of Mozambique.

The massacre took place 10 days ago and the dead were 6 women, 4 men, and 2 children.

The injured were taken to a hospital in the provincial capital, Quelimane.

The previous day, bank officials had been to the village to discuss a campaign which is going on throughout the country to persuade people to put their savings in the bank.

A 16-year-old survivor, Jose Celestino, said the terrorists arrived early in the morning and asked the villagers why they had taken part in the meeting.

They then began grabbing the villagers out of their homes and urged them to take off their clothes before opening fire.

This is the second massacre carried out by the terrorists in the same area in the past 2 months.

In the earlier attack, 22 people were killed on one of the two plantations.

NAMIBIA

DTA President Links Reagan Victory With Talks

MB071416 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] In South-West Africa the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Kuaima Riruako, said that Mr Reagan's election victory places the responsibility on the people of the territory to submit concrete proposals for its independence.

The leader of the National Party in South-West Africa, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said that the election results are to the advantage of the present peace initiatives.

Voice of Namibia Assails U.S. Support for RSA

EA071358 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] In this week's edition of "Talking Point," we take a look at the Reagan administration's so-called constructive engagement towards racist South Africa. Last Wednesday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan once again extended his (?administration's) so-called constructive engagement policy towards racist South Africa. Responding to an accusation by this year's Nobel Peace Prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that the U.S. was collaborating with the racist regime in Pretoria, Ronald Reagan asserted that Bishop Tutu was perhaps not aware of all that the U.S. was doing. The American President went on to say that there were two ways to go in looking at the policy of apartheid in South Africa.

For the people of southern Africa, Washington's so-called constructive engagement with Pretoria is reminiscent of the notorious appeasement policy of West European leaders which enticed Adolf Hitler to start the Second World War. Likewise, the presence of African rulers who were themselves open supporters of Hitler are acting more aggressively and arrogantly in southern Africa as a result of the so-called constructive engagement policy.

Due to American support, through the policy of so-called constructive engagement, the rest of Africa has increased their intransigence towards the peaceful solution of the Namibian problem in line with the UN resolution. At the same time, the regime has stepped up its pressure on neighboring countries through military aggression, economic blackmail, and political maneuvers.

In South Africa itself, the most spectacular achievement of Reagan's constructive engagement policy is the tightening of the oppression, so much so that death and sorrow have become daily companions of practically each black South African family. Contrary to Reagan's pious utterances of the achievements of the so-called constructive engagement policy towards racist South Africa, its achievements are at its best zero.

The Reagan administration's policy towards racist South Africa can be constructive if, as a first step, the U.S. can end training the South Africa Coast Guards, if it can close South Africa's honorary consultate and its defense attaches on its territory, and if it can reinforce export controls on items to the South African military and police, such as shock batons which have been used to defend apartheid. This should then be followed by a strong no-nonsense approach which will convince South Africa's fascist rulers that their policies and practices are condoned [as heard] by all justice-upholding people of the world. In short, the policy of so-called constructive engagement with apartheid is inimical to the interests of the African people and of humanity as a whole.

The only viable alternative to try to be of help in fending the situation is constructive disengagement, that is, the complete isolation of the apartheid regime in all spheres of human endeavor. The more the U.S. embraces the apartheid regime in South Africa, the more incorrigible and arrogant it will become. Be it as it may, the oppressed people of Namibia and South

Africa are asking arms against apartheid colonialism, and neither Reagan's constructive engagement with apartheid nor veto powers in the Security Council will rescue the apartheid regime.

Stand up. The struggle continues. Victory is certain. Everything and every effort to the struggle. All for final victory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reportage on Reaction to Reagan Reelection

P.W. Botha Sends Message

MB070940 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has sent a message of congratulations to Mr Ronald Reagan on his re-election today as President of the United States, saying he hoped relations between the two countries would continue to improve on the basis of mutual respect and trust.

Mr Botha's telegram said:

"I would like to extend my congratulations to you on behalf of the Republic of South Africa and its peoples on your re-election as President of the United States of America.

"May your strong leadership contribute to peace and development in southern Africa, as elsewhere, and protect the right of smaller nations to be heard in the forums of the world.

"May your leadership turn back the forces of international terrorism and frustrate Marxist attempts to create chaos.

"May our relations continue to improve on the basis of mutual respect and trust."

Foreign Affairs Minister Comments

MB071639 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has welcomed the reelection of Mr Ronald Reagan as president of the United States. Mr Botha, who is currently on a visit to Israel, said in a statement issued from his office in Pretoria that he was grateful that Reagan had been reelected. He said that from South Africa's point of view and probably from that of all the other southern African countries, it was better that there was no disruption in the American Government's approach to the region's problems.

The acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, says Mr Reagan's victory will obviously mean less pressure will be brought to bear on South Africa than would have been the case had the Democrats won. Speaking in Durban, he said the Reagan administration's patience with South Africa could not be limitless because of the growing anti-South African lobby in the United States.

Blacks Criticize Reelection

MB071942 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Black political leaders in South Africa have reacted to the reelection of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The United Democratic Front spokesperson says Reagan's victory is a setback for democrats all over the world, particularly in South Africa. The spokesperson said that Reagan's reelection meant, in his words, the continuation of constructive engagement, which implies that apartheid should live longer and the people's hardships in South Africa be prolonged.

A spokesperson for the National Forum says it was immaterial who won the elections, which, in his words, merely perpetuated an imperialist capitalist order. The spokesperson said that to the oppressed people of this country, Reagan's reelection [word indistinct] the intensification of their struggle.

Reagan African Policies Examined

MB071649 Johannesburg Internation Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Station Commentary: "President Reagan's Reelection"]

[Text] With Mr Ronald Reagan's massive reelection victory in the American presidential election, the major implication for Africa and for South and southern Africa in particular is the continuation for 4 years more of the policy of constructive engagement. This policy is founded on the belief that social justice and economic prosperity are fostered only in a climate of security and cooperation to which the United States can actively contribute by playing the role of mediator and encouraging dialogue and negotiation.

This approach is in sharp contrast to that of the Carter-Mondale administration during the years 1976 to 1980, which attempted to enforce change through confrontation. And comparing the achievements of the past 4 years with the stagnation of the Carter era, there can be no doubt as to which policy has been more effective.

Working from the premise that solutions to the political problems of southern Africa would endure only if they were arrived at by the peoples and governments of this region through negotiation among themselves, the United States has used its influence to shield these countries involved from outside interference, and the fruits of constructive engagement has been truly remarkable: the signing of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique, being not only a nonaggression pact, but providing also for increased economic cooperation to their mutual advantage; the conclusion of a similar nonaggression agreement between South Africa and Swaziland; the Lusaka agreeement providing for the withdrawal of South African forces from southern Angola in return for an Angolan undertaking that SWAPO forces would not be allowed to utilize this for increased terrorist raids across the border into South-West Africa; the Pretoria Declaration providing for a cease-fire between Mozambican Government forces and the RENAMO [Mozambique

National Resistance] resistance movement; and finally, the resumption of negotiations between South Africa and Lesotho on a joint water supply project.

With this increased cooperation has come enhanced political stability in the whole subcontinent, a major prerequisite for foreign investment as the key to economic development. And inside South Africa, the Reagan approach will now continue to provide for an international framework within which peaceful negotiated reforms may continue. A further major objective of the Reagan administration, and indeed of the South African Government, is independence for South-West Africa. In this regard, the departure of the estimated 25,000 to 35,000 Cuban troops from Angola is a prerequisite and the United States will now be able to continue playing its constructive role realizing both, thus bringing peace and stability to an even wider area of southern Africa.

Education Minister Criticizes Labor Unrest

MB071931 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The minister of home affairs and national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says the government will not tolerate destabilizing activity in any sphere, including that of labor relations.

Addressing the annual congress of the Motor Industry Employees Union in Cape Town, Mr de Klerk said: The principle of South African labor legislation, that is, keeping politics out of employer-employee relations, was under pressure. He said trade unions were being seen by some as a launching pad towards political power and that South Africa could not afford to allow its labor and economic spheres to become a political battlefield. He appealed for the removal of these destabilizing elements from trade unions.

ANC Radio Lauds 'Massive Response' to Strike Call

MB070855 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1700 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] After the 2-day strike of Monday and Tuesday, the task before us is to evaluate it and weigh its impact on the enemy. The decision to launch a strike — a general strike — was well-advised. The response was massive and there can now be no doubt as to the readiness of the oppressed workers of our country playing a decisive role in future battles for our legitimate rights.

No other way will ever prove more effective in our efforts to win the demands that we have put before the regime. We demanded the withdrawal of the fascist army and police from our townships, resignation of the town council stooges, scrapping of rent and fare increases, plus the legal plunder of GST [general sales tax]. People elsewhere (?looking at the) the affluent (?wealth) of our own country, will well wonder why a general strike on these issues was called, but to us these are not ideological or abstract issues. They are bread-and-butter issues. They are the type of issues people who understand elsewhere will wonder if we do not fight to the bitter end to win changes in their present nature. None of us need to be lectured on how each of these issues adversely affect our lives. Our pay-packets disappear within minutes of our receiving them. What eats it up are the high rents, high fares, and the GST. Because of all this legal robbery, we live from hand-to- mouth. What is more, many of us do not even afford to live from hand-to-mouth. We live with less than that. How can we then change the situation? The answer came in the form of the 2-day strike. There can be no doubt about the decisive effectiveness of this weapon that was resorted to.

A general strike as a weapon is everywhere effective. If it proves otherwise, the problem is at the organizational level. That is not yet our own case. Issues on which the strike was fought are national sore points, but we decided only to challenge them in the Transvaal.

The general strike itself was limited to 2 days. There can be no doubt that this could emerge as the basic weaknesses of the general strike. The limited nature of a provincial strike, even though it is an industrial province (?of) the Transvaal and given also that it is only 2 days, does nothing against the capacity of our enemy to resist our blows.

(?Perhaps) there are objective considerations which dictated the limited nature. [Words indistinct] that we do not win much. The enemy will resist because we did not make it difficult or impossible for him to resist, for he is afraid to meet our demands, as a result of the general strike [words indistinct] agree to our demands, (?in that) he held the future in his mind.

Were our demands to be met, it would prove an example to people in other provinces. They would be encouraged to do likewise, for they also have the same problems. This is what (?we call) the enemy (?resistance). (?We will) find that [word indistinct] in that the challenge is limited to one province. If, at the end of the day, it turns out that we have not won, the answer as to why is this.

At any rate, it is good that we resorted to positive action to force the enemy to accede to our demands.

The calling of the general strike and the response to the call is an unqualified success. It is a giant step towards our legitimate goal of winning freedom.

We now know that our people can act in unity in support of their basic political demands, not only on the factory floor for bread-and-butter issues.

We ought to build on this victory for future battles. The battles are tough, and we need concerted support on our part if we are to win this. The preparations for this battle will start in earnest now. The response to the call for a general strike was not [word indistinct]. A bit of soul- searching is necessary on their part, that is, the part of those who did not respond. The issues on which the general strike was called affect us all. We need to have fought together. This is what must happen next time.

Those who hesitated must mend their ways, so that we strengthen our offensive against the enemy next time. The victory that we have won in mobilizing successfully for the first general strike in many years (?should) inspire all patriots, and together we must march forward to greater victory.

Radio Freedom on Struggle Against Apartheid
EA071437 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] In our program tonight, we shall present to you our commentaries in the English and Zulu languages under the title "We Are At War."

We must realize that we are at war [words indistinct] reported to have been killed: killed in a confrontation with the fascist police and troops. [Words indistict] says that up until now, she still has not been able to recover the bones or ashes of her son. Mrs (Pina's) story is not just a story. But it is the story of millions of South African mothers today. The country is virtually under a state of siege.

Heavily armed troops and police in camouflage have become a regular sight in black townships. These trigger-happy police criminals have been given orders to shoot on sight in an attempt to restore what Louis Legrange refers to as law and order. The rumblings of armoured peronnel carriers, the drone of helicopters above, and the barking of police dogs have changed the country into a police state. The people are now living in constant fear of their lives. The threat to life and freedom is a living reality.

But none of us can run away from it. Reports say, quote: Antiapartheid activists in troubled black townships near Port Elizabeth are living in constant fear, never knowing when police may (?chase) in and arrest them. They make sure they never sleep in the same house two nights running. Close quote. Life in apartheid South Africa, while it was cheap even before, has become even cheaper.

Yet [words indistinct] and the atmosphere is one of gloom, uncertainty, and insecurity. Fascism in South Africa has unleashed its own [word indistinct] to try and crush the people's determination [word indistinct] and fight against white minority domination. In the past week, thousands of the inhabitants of [words indistinct] and (?New Brighton) have been charged with what South African apartheid leaders term as, I quote: public violence. Unquote. In some, jailed and apartheid security laws. [sentence as heard] Pretoria calls these patriots agitators and instigators.

The meetings of the UDF [United Democratic Front] have been banned in townships around Port Elizabeth because the government accuses this organization of being a front for the ANC and promoting, quote unquote, revolutionary aims. It is ironic that the victims of police violence and terror, those who [word indistinct] of the police, those whose children suffocate from tear gas fumes, those who are unarmed, are in turn the ones who are dragged before apartheid courts and charged with public violence. The victims have been charged with violence and the guilty, the police and soldiers are left to go free and wreak even more havoc and murder in the townships.

Who is responsible for public violence in South Africa? Who has been responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people in South Africa? Surely not the black oppressed. It is the criminal system of apartheid. They have murdered infants in the bantustans through hunger and disease. They have murdered the fathers of these same infants in the mines through negligence and carelessness. And when these miners strike for better working conditions, they are shot down.

They have murdered schoolchildren simply because they dared to raise their voices in protest against an inferior system of education. To crown it all, the very innocent victims that have escaped the violence in the streets are dragged from their beds in the middle of the night and charged with public violence. This is the true nature and character of apartheid fascism.

Yet even if the violence and terror of apartheid continues to escalate, even if they murder us in the streets, the determination to resist, the will to fight on, the courage of the people rises to the mounting danger. Chief Albert Luthuli, the late president general [as heard] of the ANC once said that, quote unquote, the road to freedom is via the cross. We can say confidently together with Bishop Desmond Tutu that we are winning, ours is the winning side. That Pretoria has mobilized its whole machinery of oppression — the police, the Army, and the judiciary — to suppress the popular revolt, is a sign of great weakness.

Reverand Alan (Busack) correctly analysed the situation when he said that the mobilization of the Army and its deployment in our townships is a demonstration that Pretoria's control of the country is deteriorating. The resolve of the people to fight the apartheid regime to the finish finds this expression in the call by youth, community, and worker organizations for a 2-day stay-away from work.

One leader of the UDF, (?praising) Tutu, captured the feelings of the people and their resolve when he said, quote, the detention, banning orders, and the use of violence won't solve the problem. On the contrary, racial tension will increase. Unquote.

The call for a stay away from work today and tomorrow is a clear demonstration of the political maturity of the people. Radio Freedom, the voice of the African National Congress, and Umkhonto We Sizwe, the People's Army, hails the call by these organizations and called on the people to make it a resounding success. We are at war. South Africa is in a state of civil war. Nobody can dare stand up and deny this truth. It is only apartheid and its stooges who can stand up and say anything to the contrary. We expect them to defend because it is in their interest to perpetuate the illusion that the situation is calm and is under control. This illusionary hope (? and this) deception is being maintained for the sake of white morale, which is beginning to break.

It is without doubt, very clear, to all of us that things are no longer the same in apartheid South Africa and they will never be the same again. Each passing day is a death knell for apartheid. Each passing day brings us ever closer to the day of victory. Each passing day heightens the morale of the oppressed and destroys the morale of the white oppressors. The future for us is bright and it becomes brighter with each passing day, while apartheid has no future, for (?which) each passing day becomes darker and darker.

Compatriots: We are now approaching the end of the year. This year can correctly be said to be one in which we launched a

concerted onslaught against the regime. One in which we forced the regime on the retreat and received the initiative. During this year, we have taken one step towards victory. One step towards our cherished goal of freedom and independence. This has been done in face of tremendous [words indistinct], yet we managed to force the enemy to fight with its back against the wall.

Let us now build up from the victories that we have scored. Let us go forward. Let us unite and consolidate our forces and go into the attack. Victory lies in the attack. Forwards ever, backwards never. Amandla ngawethu [the power is ours]. Maatle ke arona [the power is ours]. All power to the people.

Radio Freedom Calls Strike 'Resounding Victory'
EA080023 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 6 Nov 84

[ANC program]

[Excerpts] Yet another resounding victory has been scored against the criminal apartheid system. In a massive demonstration of unity in action and common purpose and objectives, workers and students joined hands and the wheels of the exploitative apartheid economy ground to an agonizing halt. The massive response to the stay-away call by students, workers, and community organizations in the Transvaal has been a resounding success. The victory has been scored in the face of a massive police and Army presence in the townships.

In the Vaal triangle it is estimated that the strike call received 100 percent backing from the people. It should be recalled that when the fascist Army went into Sebokeng, Boipatong, and Sharpeville, they told a lie that they had the support of the local populace there. This now has demonstrated the feelings of the people and the contempt that they have for the fascist Army and police.

That we are on the path to victory is not in question. That apartheid is beating a hasty retreat in the face of concerted blows from the oppressed is also a fact of life. A reality which even the most ardent defenders of the criminal system cannot deny. The question that now remains to be answered is how soon do we get rid of the system.

If this question becomes rhetroic when looked at in the context of the determination of the people to be free, we are resolved to be rid of the white minority and oppressor regime. [sentence as heard]. It is a clear sign that we want our freedom today and not tomorrow or the day after. The stay-away call that has been made by the youth, workers, and community organizations and supported by the United Democratic Front derives its significance and importance in that it was made in support of political demands.

The ANC, vanguard organization, has been and continues to call on all our people to make government by Botha and his clique impossible. It is a source of great inspiration that during the past 3 months we have gone a long way towards making government impossible for the Pretoria criminals.

We congratulate our people in all their various formations for the determination, courage, and heroism that they have displayed. We are saying that we must move forward to the victory. Let us give the apartheid criminals no quarter. Let us not give them breathing space. Let us act [words indistinct]. Let us intensify, let us mobilize, close ranks, and consolidate our forces and move into the attack. Let us attack and attack and attack.

ZAMBIA

Reagan Asked To Open Way for Namibian Independence
MB071823 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda today called on President Ronald Reagan of the United States to open up the way for Namibian independence and self-determination under the UN Security Council Resolution 435 during his second term of office.

In a congratulatory message to President Reagan on his landslide victory, President Kaunda said Zambia hopes that the Reagan administration will take some measures to guarantee a just order in South Africa.

On the re-election of President Reagan, President Kaunda said this undoubtedly is a significant demonstration of the confidence by the American people in his continued leadership. President Kaunda said that Zambia on her part is as determined as before to make her contribution to the continued need to remove the basic causes that have led to the conflict in southern Africa.

Kaunda Congratulates USSR on National Day
MB071218 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has hailed the Soviet Union for its commitment to policies aimed at improving the quality of life not only of Soviet citizens, but for mankind as a whole. He said [word indistinct] that after the Great October Revolution 1917, under guidance of the Communist Party, the Soviet people pursued efforts aimed at helping all oppressed people of the world to achieve self-determination, freedom, democracy, and justice.

In a message to the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, on his country's national day, Dr Kaunda also commended Soviet efforts against imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid. The president said formerly colonized people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America still recalled the support rendered by the Soviet Union in their struggle for independence, without which they could have been frustrated.

He also noted that the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia were highly encouraged by the assistance rendered to them by the Soviet Union against colonialism and apartheid. He reiterated that Zambia, together with progressive forces of the world, would continue to work with the Soviet Union for peace, justice, and freedom for all mankind.

Dr Kaunda expressed Zambia's desire to further broaden the relations between Zambia and the Soviet Union for the benefit of the two countries.

ZIMBABWE

Smith Alliance Criticized by Government MP's

MB071250 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Both the government and independent members of parliament have joined forces in attacking the Conservative Alliance [CA] of Mr Ian Smith, which is opposed to a 1-party state. The attack was made in the House of Assembly yesterday, during debate on a motion introduced by Brigadier (Robert) which deplored the introduction of the 1-party state in Zimbabwe.

The government chief whip, Comrade (Naison Muwewa), said the CA is fighting in one part of the country while its members remain (?divided). He said the fact that Mr Smith could boast in the house that he would celebrate the unilateral declaration of independence of 11 November demonstrates the degree of freedom which he enjoys under a 1-party state.

Comrade (Horace Nyazipa), the ZANU-PF member of parliament for Mashonaland East, called Brig (Robert)'s motion an act of hypocrisy, because there has always been a 1-party state in this country. He was supported by the deputy minister of trade and commerce, Mr John Landau, who said while Mr Smith was in power, he had always said that the electorate could not afford the luxury of an opposition. Mr Landau said Mr Smith is an extremely bad advertisement for democracy and acts as a [words indistinct]. He called on the conservative members of parliament to resign and let the independents represent white interests, because they had the majority support.

Other independents supported the government on the issue, saying all loyal and patriotic Zimbabweans should address themselves to unity and not division. Mr (Andy Aiport) said he is convinced that any contribution by the CA in the house is aimed at making political capital. Mr (James Thrush) commended the amendment by the minister of public service, Mr Chris Andersen, which called on the government to consult minorities on the introduction of a 1-party state.

Yugoslavia Signs Agreement on Dam Construction

MB071724 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia have signed an agreement for a feasibility study and design of a number of medium-sized dams to be constructed in communal lands in the Mashonaland West Province.

The agreement was signed in Harare today by the minister of state responsible for water resources and development, Comrade Cephas Msipa, and the Yugoslav ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Djuro Vukolic.

Under the agreement, Yugoslavia will provide 591,000 dollars while Zimbabwe will provide 69,000 dollars.

The project, scheduled to commence soon, is to be completed in 12 months.

Comrade Msipa said the grant will enable the much-neglected communal lands to be provided with water for domestic use, livestock watering, and irrigation in line with the government policy to correct the imbalance in the general development of the rural areas.

The minister said the government was making a tremendous effort to alleviate the effects of the drought and that due to technical and financial constraints, it has been unable to render assistance to all those who needed it.

Foreign Minister Mangwende Arrives in Havana

For Havana radio reports on the visit by Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 7 November Latin America *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.